HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

NEWSPAPER

July 9, 1966 Vol. XXVI, No. 28

Copyright 1966 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC.

UNIV OF MINN
LIBRARY
MINNEAPOLIS MINN
3/67

LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA JUL 16 1966

Waging 'War of National Liberation'

Castro Guerrillas Busy in Puerto Rico

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Investigators for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee report that Castro-trained guerrillas have fanned out across the U. S. commonwealth of Puerto Rico with "national liberation" as their goal.

The Communist threat, of which little has appeared in the mainland press, is real and represents "considerable cause for alarm," the probers warn in a report released recently Included in the report are the revealing speeches made by Puerto Rican delegates to the Tri-Continental Solidarity Conference held in Havana earlier this year. A fiery young rebel named Narcisco Rabell Martinez, who has received guerrilla training not only in Cuba but China as well, told the conference:

"The independence movement is continuously being organized among the Puerto Rican people so that we may unflinchingly confront U. S. imperialism. It is a fight waged within the very heart of the monster. . . . The possibility of obtaining Puerto Rico's independence is clear and present. . . . With the burgeoning of the mass movement now surfacing, Puerto Rico will soon become a 'free territory of America."

Martinez was not engaging in empty rhetoric. Castro-trained saboteurs were plotting the assassination of John Bishop, the FBI chief in San Juan, and stashed arms throughout the Commonwealth. FBI agents and police have engaged in gun battles with Communist guerrillas and seized huge quantities of arms and ammunition, from time bombs to carbines.

Communist sabotage has been widespread, particularly in the sugar fields. Incendiary attacks have been made against "imperialist" outposts throughout the island. Revolutionary cells have been established in major schools and universities.

Puerto Rico has become an important way station for the transfer of drugs from Red China and Cuba to the U.S. mainland. Castro agents, posing as anti-Communist exiles, are active in Puerto Rico and the United States peddling illicit narcotics.

The sale of drugs, particularly cocaine and heroin, provides a considerable amount of foreign exchange by which Castro finances guerrilla activities, according to the subcommittee report.

It is not hard to understand why Fidel Castro seeks the "liberation" of Puerto Rico. Geographically, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico extend in that order in a straight line across the Caribbean from the tip of Florida to the Leeward Islands. Under Communist control, the latter three could effectively block sea and air approaches to the northern half of South America and the Panama Canal. Cuba alone virtually commands the access routes to the Gulf of Mexico and Central America.

A Puerto Rican nationalist named Norman Pietri visited Havana earlier this year to co-ordinate plans for "the total eradication of Yankee military installations" in the Commonwealth. He singled out as targets for potential sabotage "long-range missiles, super bombers loaded with atomic bombs, nuclear submarines and special U. S. anti-guerrilla troops."

The Castro government is frankly pledged to the independence of Puerto Rico via a Viet Nam-style "war of national liberation." On February 10, Puerto Rican Communists established a "Free Puerto Rican Embassy" in Havana. At the same time they signed a so-called "solidarity pact" with the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam in the latter's Havana headquarters.

Aping the tactics of the Viet Cong, the Puerto Ricans claimed that they were "recognized as the only legitimate representative of the Puerto Rican people." Following that announcement, and the establishment of the "embassy," Communist leaders from 26 Latin countries announced they would establish "national committees of solidarity with Free Puerto Rico."

The Viet Cong representatives pledged aid and comfort to the Puerto Ricans, declaring that the "enemy of both our peoples, and of humanity, is North American imperialism."

The Soviet Union is actively supporting the Puerto Rican campaign. Radio Moscow regularly beams messages of encouragement to the rebels, assuring them of Soviet "support for your struggle to . . . end the North American colonial yoke on Puerto Rico."

Actually the people of Puerto Rico have repeatedly voiced their desire to remain affiliated with the United States. In November 1964, in a national election, they voted by more than 30-1 against "independence," reaffirming their status as American citizens in a "Free State Associated with the United States."

(Copyright 1966, King Features Synd.)

New 2 for $1 SIP Plan

See page 7

Report on Communist Convention

Page 12

New Pork Barrel Gimmick

Page 8

Calif. Recall Irks Liberals

Page 5

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen (1899-1964)

Dedicated Associate James L. Wick (1897-1964)

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of *Human Events*. . . ."

In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective, it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

President and Publisher	Milton I. Wick
Editor	Thomas S. Winter
Capitol Hill Editor	Allan H. Ryskind
Associate Publisher	Robert D. Kephart
Managing Editor	Robert F. Latham
Assistant Editor	Gary W. Russell
Manager-Subscriber Services	Dawne Cina
Art Director	Jack Stricker
Editorial Production	Ricky J. Lloyd
Shipping Manager	Ray McMurray
Contributing Editors	Frank Chodorov and Edna Lonigan
Promotion Consultants	Richard A. Viguerie Co. and Patrick J. Gorman

Address all subscription inquiries, complaints, address changes and other correspondence to Human Events, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington D. C. 20003. For address changes print your new address on a plain sheet of paper and attach a copy of the address label from a recent issue of Human Events.

Bound Volumes indexed: January-December, 1965, $20. July-December, 1963, $18. April-June, 1963, $18. January-March, 1963, $18. Second six months, 1962, $15. First six months, 1962, $15. Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 313 North First St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Human Events cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of *Human Events*.

Human Events **is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, $12.50. (See coupon below).**

LET YOUR EDITOR KNOW

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendation and those of your friends may cause your editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in Human Events **are:**

Holmes Alexander	Barry Goldwater	Russell Kirk	Dr. Max Rafferty	George Todt
The Allen-Scott Report	Paul Harvey	Irene Corbally Kuhn	Victor Riesel	Walter Trohan
John Chamberlain	Jenkin Lloyd Jones	Thomas A. Lane	Donald I. Rogers	Alice Widener
Ralph de Toledano	Howard Kershner	Victor Lasky	Morrie Ryskind	
Edgar A. Mowrer	James J. Kilpatrick	Fulton Lewis Jr.	Henry J. Taylor	

CONTENTS

Communists Hold First Convention Since 1959 5

Races of the Week:
- Snyder vs. Moloney 6
- Taft vs. Gilligan 6
- Gardner vs. Cooley 6

Victor Reuther Leads ADA Group to Moscow—By Victor Riesel 7

New Way to Roll Out the Pork Barrel—From Nation's Business 8

Congress Challenges McNamara on Spending—From the San Diego Union 9

Capitol Vandalism—From the Richmond News Leader 10

How to Really Bog Down the Mail—By Alice Widener 10

LBJ Plans Electronic Sales to Communist Bloc—From the Allen-Scott Report 10

Sen. Murphy vs. Kennedy-Shriver and Company—By James Jackson Kilpatrick 11

Is Recall Exclusively a Liberal Right?—By Allan H. Ryskind 12

Reagan Gets "The Treatment"—From the Chicago Tribune 13

Humphrey Eyes Athletic Gap—From the Arizona Republic 13

Supreme Court Clears Cain of Murder of Abel—By Morrie Ryskind 14

Earning Money Is Not Immoral—By Barry Goldwater 14

". . . I have been a regular reader of HUMAN EVENTS for many years. Your superb publication is a weekly must on my reading list. HUMAN EVENTS gives me fast, factual information by excellent writers that a busy clergyman must have to keep abreast of current events with a conservative viewpoint. . . . Your splendid newspaper should be read by every family in the United States."—Rev. Newton M. Coughenour, Algona, Iowa

Enter My Subscription to Human Events

410 First St., S. E., Washington, D.C. 20003

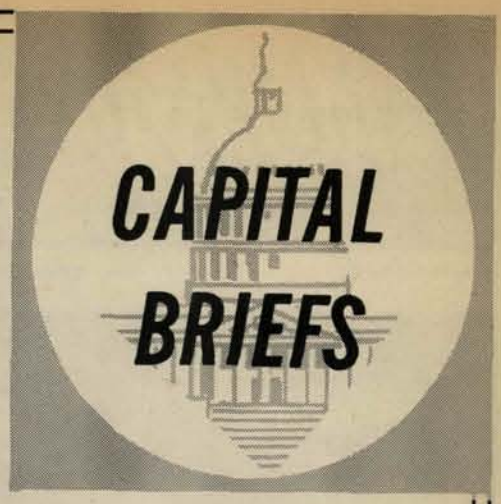
☐ One year $12.50 ☐ Two years $22.50 ☐ Five years $49.95
☐ Six months $7.00 ☐ Three months $3.95

Name_____

Street_____

City_____ State_____ ZIP_____

☐ Also, send me_____ copies of the_____(date) issue of **Human Events**. $.35 per issue (coins, please, not stamps); 4 copies $1; 9 for $2; 25 copies $5; 52 copies $10; 110 copies $20; 300 copies $50; 500 copies $75; 1,999 copies $140; lots of 5,000 or more, $120 per thousand. Allow three weeks for delivery on bulk orders. *These prices are for third class and fourth class delivery—airmail, express, or special handling are extra.*



● Communist leaders at the 18th national convention stressed the need for political action "in and around the orbit of the Democratic party." (For a full report see page 12.)

● Dorothy Healey, southern California leader of the CP, indicated the Communists would be active in opposing Ronald Reagan in his campaign against California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown.

● The California Poll conducted by the Mervin Field research organization reports that Reagan is now favored by 52 per cent of the voters, Brown by only 37 per cent with 11 per cent undecided. Not for 20 years has a Republican gubernatorial candidate held such a lead at this stage of the campaign. Brown, in desperation, has summoned for help Frederick G. Dutton, who directed Brown's victory in 1958 and then went on to become an important figure in both the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations.

● Democratic popularity has fallen so low in the farm belt that LBJ had to fly out there last week to try to mend his political fences. The authoritative Iowa Poll reports that Iowa farmers disapproved—by a 2-to-1 margin—the job Orville Freeman is doing as secretary of agriculture. Similar surveys conducted in other farm belt states presage major gains for the Republicans in the fall.

● The Congress of Racial Equality's Don Smith, newly appointed public relations director, has denounced government "persecution" of Communist leaders under the Smith Act and has condemned American "aggression" in the Dominican Republic. The increasingly militant CORE leaders plan a court challenge to the draft law as "racially unfair and illegal."

● Vice President Hubert Humphrey, it is reliably reported, continues to play the "dove" in inner White House councils despite his public posture as a strong supporter of the President's Viet Nam policy.

● Sens. J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.) and Bobby Kennedy (D.-N. Y.), both sharp critics of LBJ's intervention in the Dominican Republic, were recently invited by Johnson to attend the inauguration of President-elect Joaquin Balaguer. Both declined.

● Cliff White, who headed up Citizens for Goldwater-Miller in 1964, is now trying to help Michigan Gov. George Romney with the GOP presidential nomination in 1968. White, according to reliable sources, recently expanded his New York staff to aid in the Romney campaign.

● Bobby Kennedy continues to move leftward. The New York senator last week demanded the United States take "some initiative" toward getting Red China into the United Nations. He said also that the United States should make a determined effort to institute trade with Peking and open a "greater dialogue" with the Red nation.

● Former Vice President Richard Nixon received a standing ovation at the American Medical Association convention last week when he urged physicians to enter politics to fight socialized medicine. "I want a doctor who is working for me, not one who is working for the government," he said.

● Florida Republicans are increasingly optimistic over the chances of their gubernatorial candidate, Claude Kirk. Democratic nominee Robert King High is an ultra-liberal partisam of Bobby Kennedy and conservative Democrats are reported flocking to Kirk's side. Kirk recently won the support of the powerful Florida Citrus Commission.

● Sen. Donald Russell (D.-S. C.) said last week that anti-LBJ feeling contributed to his recent defeat in the Democratic senatorial primary by former Gov. Ernest L. Hollings. Russell said the President's foreign policy was widely supported in the state but his domestic policy was not.

● A petition signed by 1,389 residents of Edison, N. J., has demanded the closing of the Camp Kilmer Job Corps center. Presented to a meeting of the Township Council last week, the petition cited incidents of narcotics violations among the corpsmen, drunkenness and assaults on local residents in the neighborhood of the center. Job Corps officials said they would "tighten discipline" at the camp but Edison area residents remain wary.

● A Los Angeles **Times** poll conducted by Don M. Muchmore says that as of now 50 per cent of California's Democrats would prefer Sen. Robert F. Kennedy as the party standard bearer in 1968; 26 per cent preferred the President and 24 per cent were undecided.

● Los Angeles Mayor Samuel Yorty warned last week that Communists and black nationalists were threatening his city with "urban guerrilla warfare" this summer. Testifying before a state legislative committee on proposed anti-riot legislation, Yorty said that plans had been laid to burn and sack the huge metropolis in a catastrophe that could exceed last August's Watts riot. Police Commissioner William H. Parker confirmed Yorty's testimony. "We are now facing planned riots," he said.

● A number of key Democratic leaders in New Jersey are seriously considering making an open break with the President over his toughened policy in Viet Nam. One of the party's most influential members believes that Democratic candidates must come out emphatically in favor of de-escalation of the war. Rep. Henry Helstoski (D.-N. J.) has already denounced LBJ's stepped-up bombing activities.

● New York Mayor John Lindsay has said that federal taxes should be raised if necessary to finance the "War on Poverty." Testifying before the Senate poverty subcommittee, Lindsay said the anti-poverty campaign was every bit as important as the American military effort and criticized a $12,500 annual ceiling proposed for "War on Poverty" salaries. Republicans have disclosed that many anti-poverty officials actually earn more than Gen. William Westmoreland, commander of the U.S. forces in Viet Nam.

● Bobby Kennedy recently told interviewers that he knew nothing of FBI wiretapping while he was attorney general, implying that the FBI was engaged in such activities without his knowledge. But Gov. Grant Sawyer of Nevada indicates this is not so. On Nov. 14, 1963, Sawyer says, he wrote Kennedy protesting FBI "bugging" of a Las Vegas casino as part of the Justice Department's anti-crime drive. Kennedy never answered the letter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Assault on the Cities

"Though the public may not be aware of it, Lyndon Johnson has launched one of the most brazen attacks on the system of liberty and local government ever launched by an American President. In a startling message to Congress last week, the President unveiled a bewildering array of plans and programs, which, if passed by Congress, would wipe out local government as we know it and make our independent cities, in which over two-thirds of the population presently reside, into impotent wards of Washington, D.C.

"Indeed, the President's plans, as outlined to Congress, would have federal bureaucrats designing every nook and cranny of America's urban areas, with only the faintest nod to be given to local authorities. The bureaucrats, too, would be able to carry out what federal planners are calling 'social' renewal as well as urban renewal. Compulsory religion and racial integration would seem to be part of the President's goals."

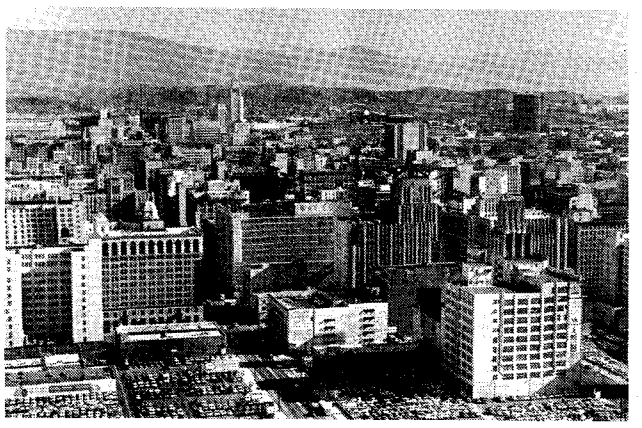
Thus did *Human Events* describe LBJ's "Demonstration Cities" program when he introduced it to Congress last January. Almost the same words could describe this bill today as it now moves through Congress with enormous speed. Though the bill was once considered dead, the President has twisted enough arms so that it zipped through the House Banking and Currency Committee last week and may shortly advance to the House floor for a vote.

The reader is advised to write his congressman today if he wishes to prevent this boondoggle (HR 15890) from ever becoming law.

Here, in effect, is what the bill would do:

• Big-city mayors, by agreeing to stringent requirements of federal planners, will be able to get the federal government to rebuild, almost entirely, their cities with the cities putting up as little as 10 per cent of the cost. Under flexible funding formulas, moreover, many cities won't have to put up one red cent to receive millions, perhaps billions, in federal money.

• This program is another "soak-the-taxpayer" scheme. The Administration had originally planned to spend $2.3 billion over a six-year period. Now, except for the first year, any spending limitations are removed. Under this bill, a city would receive funds for urban renewal, water facilities, community action programs and the like. One expert estimates that the cost over a six-year period for 60 to 70 demonstration city programs—the number of programs the Administration was saying it wanted to



Downtown Los Angeles, California.

finance—would be $8-10 billion. And this, he emphasizes, is a conservative estimate.

• One student of this legislation says the secretary of housing and urban development (HUD) will be easily more powerful than any mayor or governor, should this bill become law. The secretary of HUD, it is pointed out, would have complete control over any comprehensive city demonstration program. No city would be eligible for assistance for such a grandiose project unless the secretary determines the following: the program is of "sufficient magnitude in both physical and social dimensions" to remove or arrest blight; contributes to a well-balanced city with adequate public facilities (including those needed for transportation, education and recreation), commercial facilities adequate to serve the residential areas, good access to industrial or other centers of employment, and housing for all income levels; provides for "educational and social services necessary to serve the poor and disadvantaged in the area, widespread citizen participation in the program, maximum opportunities for employing residents of the area in all phases of the program, and enlarged opportunity for working and training."

• Yet the secretary will have even more power over the cities than this. A Banking and Currency Committee summary of the bill says the secretary must give maximum consideration to whether "substantive local laws, regulations and other requirements are, or can be expected to be, consistent with the objectives of the [demonstration cities] program." Thus, once a mayor accepts the bait of aid, the secretary will have total power over the city, even over "local laws" and "regulations." The secretary, moreover, will not only have the power to counteract segregation by race, but once a city has taken demonstration aid he can "counteract the segregation of housing . . . income." Experts believe that this clause will permit extensive rent subsidies to middle and low-income groups. Before a city can obtain aid, furthermore, the secretary must also determine whether any program is "consistent with comprehensive planning for the entire urban and metropolitan area."

This piece of legislation is considered an insidious device for the federal government to gain control over the cities. A number of mayors may actually oppose such a program. Indeed, Cincinnati officials testified they could improve their cities nicely with available funds, thus putting the lie to the myth that the cities can only be bailed out through such drastic legislation as LBJ is currently offering. But once this bill is passed, few city officials feel they could survive politically if they turned down a federal government offer to rebuild a city with only a small cost to the city government. Yet once they accepted the federal largess they would have to accept Big Brother's dictation. Such is the nature of this program possibly on the verge of becoming law.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

New York's Primaries

Last week's New York primary election results have put GOP liberals and LBJ supporters on the spot. In the race which gained the most national publicity, the fight for the Democratic nod for surrogate judge for New York City (Manhattan), State Supreme Court Justice Samuel Silverman, who was vociferously backed by Sen. Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y.), roundly defeated fellow Justice Arthur Klein, a Tammany Hall henchman. Kennedy is thus seen as strengthening his hold on the Democratic party machine in the Empire State.

In the 3rd Congressional District former Rep. Steven B. Derounian captured nearly 60 per cent of the vote to win the GOP primary over "moderate" William J. Casey, a victory which promptly sent the New York *Times* into mourning for the GOP.

Derounian was one of the most conservative members of Congress prior to his defeat in the LBJ landslide in 1964 and was one of the early backers of Sen. Barry Goldwater. Casey, on the other hand, placed full-page ads in the New York Times comparing his "moderate" stance with Derounian's "extremism" and, as the clincher, Sen. Javits, who normally stays out of primary fights, endorsed Casey. But Derounian, who had earlier been backed by the county organization, won anyway. He faces a stiff fight against Rep. Lester Wolff, one of Congress' ultra-liberals.

In the 39th District, a surprise comeback was made by former Rep. John Pillion, another hard-line conservative who lost his seat in 1964. Pillion edged

DEROUNIAN

PILLION

out Kenneth McIlraith, a party liberal, and will face freshman Rep. Richard D. McCarthy (D.) in the general election. In any case, conservative Republicanism, which has taken some hard knocks in the East in recent years, appears to be making its effect felt in that part of the country. (In Maine, former Rep. Peter Garland, a conservative, scored over a liberal and another conservative opponent in the GOP 1st District primary two weeks ago for the right to do battle for the seat being vacated by Wednesday Clubber Rep. Stanley Tupper.)

The Viet Nam war cast long shadows on the Democratic congressional primaries, and an even longer shadow on liberal Rep. Leonard Farbstein (D.-N.Y.). Farbstein lost to City Councilman Theodore Weiss by 61 votes out of nearly 35,000 cast. Reform Democrat Weiss had campaigned on a get-out-of-Viet Nam platform. Staunch anti-Communist Rep. Edna Kelly survived a challenge from Eugene Victor, another peacenik. Veteran Rep. Abraham Multer, a supporter of LBJ's Viet Nam policies, narrowly escaped with his political life over Melvin Dubin, an insurgent Democrat, by 918 votes out of 38,000 cast.

Observers think that one reason for the success of the disaffected Democrats in throwing such a scare into so many entrenched representatives is that Bobby Kennedy's backing of Justice Silverman brought out large numbers of far-left types in the Democratic primaries who otherwise might not have bothered to vote.

New Disarmament Drive

Senators and military experts in Washington are very concerned about an atomic test-ban proposal that evolved from a four-day international disarmament conference in Scarborough, Ontario, Canada. Meeting on June 23, over 60 participants from 25 nations attended this unusual "non-governmental" gathering, which included representatives from such Communist countries as the Soviet Union, Poland and Yugoslavia.

The affair was sponsored by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, the Institute for Strategic Studies, the American Assembly at Columbia University and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. John Finney, the State Department correspondent for the New York *Times*, was the only American reporter who attended.

It was Finney's article on the conference for the New York *Times* which provoked much interest on Capitol Hill. For the thrust of Finney's report was that U.S. officials are now prepared, with the Soviets, to declare a moratorium on underground atomic tests. Such a moratorium, it is admitted, could not be adequately policed. Moreover, military experts contend that the United States would be committing "military suicide" to enter into any such arrangement, as America's continued testing program is considered necessary for survival.

"With the support of American and Soviet officials," wrote Finney, "a proposal for an experimental suspension of underground nuclear tests was advanced here today [June 26] by a non-governmental conference on the problems of preventing the spread of atomic weapons.

"Behind the proposal, which caused considerable excitement and interest among disarmament officials of both Western and Communist nations, was the hope that it might break the East-West impasse on a full ban on atomic tests. The Moscow treaty of 1963 bans all but underground tests.

"The proposal calls upon the nuclear powers, the United States and the Soviet Union in particular, to forego all underground testing for a limited 'trial period.' During that period, a system of 'verification by challenge or invitation, would be tried out by the nuclear powers.

"Thus, in the event of detection of a suspicious seismic disturbance, the suspecting nation would raise a challenge as to whether the other side had violated the moratorium. . . . The accused nation, in turn,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

could 'invite' foreign observers into its territory to establish whether the seismic disturbance had been caused by a nuclear explosion."

Finney went on to say: "The experimental moratorium was proposed by an American official, supported by Soviet participants and then endorsed by representatives to the assembly." One disarmament expert, he continued, said the meeting and the proposal could prove to be "a historic turning point" in resolving East-West differences over inspection. Actually, of course, no inspection is involved.

The State Department and other government officials have been denying that the moratorium idea represents American policy, but Pentagon insiders insist this is a trial balloon.

Reinforcing this belief is the fact (not mentioned by Finney) that an important delegation from the United States attended this "non-governmental" gathering. Among the representatives from the United States: Arthur W. Barber, deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs; Adrian S. Fisher, deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and Rep. Chet Holifield (D.-Calif.), chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Hence the belief that an uninspected test-ban moratorium on underground atomic tests is now around the corner.

Guaranteed Income Push

The Johnson Administration is preparing public opinion for a massive new federal welfare program. Only last week a top-level "federal advisory council" called for a guaranteed annual wage of $3,100 for every American family. The council chairman, Prof. Fedele Fauri of the University of Michigan, estimated that such a program would raise government welfare costs by 150 per cent to $15 billion a year.

After a two-year "study," the group said that basic responsibility for welfare should be transferred from the states to the federal government. Welfare handouts would be regarded as a "legal right," according to the commission. Other highlights of the report:

- To become eligible for a guaranteed annual wage, recipients would need only make a personal statement which could be spot-checked later, thus "protecting dignity, privacy and constitutional rights."
- The federal government would "specify child and youth welfare services in the comprehensive new program."
- Under a "revolutionary reversal of roles," Washington would set standards for the states and then pick up the tab for the new benefits.

"Much of the council's blueprint for change is expected to cause heated public debate," reported the pro-Administration Washington *Post*. "But many of its recommendations are expected to find their way into welfare legislation President Johnson will propose to Congress next year."

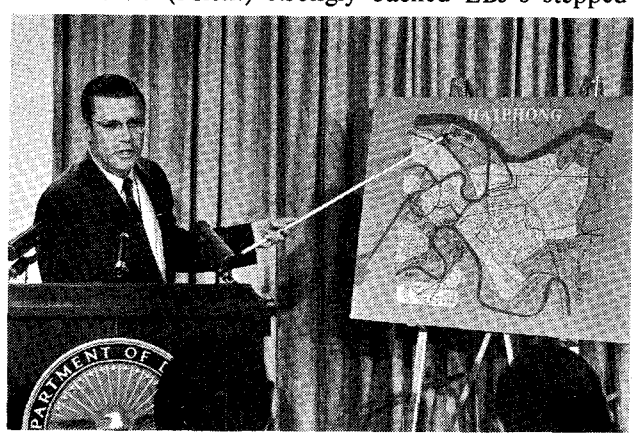
'Fair' Housing Softened

As a result of intense grass-roots pressures, the fair-housing section of LBJ's civil rights bill was considerably watered down last week, but a number of influential lawmakers still consider it unconstitutional. The compromise was developed by Rep. Charles Mathias (R.-Md.), who had drafted his proposal in cooperation with attorneys from the Justice Department.

Under the Mathias measure, adopted by the House Judiciary Committee, fair housing provisions would not apply to the sales of "owner-occupied" homes with four rental units or fewer. Mathias also dropped from coverage vacant land on which housing would be built. Politicos, however, are saying these amendments have been made only to satisfy concerned voters in this election year and that eventually liberal lawmakers will try to whittle away even these meager rights the Mathias measure would leave the homeowner.

Hard Viet Policy Undercut

Hard-liners along Diplomatic Row, pleased with LBJ's having broadened the offensive against the Communists in North Viet Nam with the bombing of the Hanoi and Haiphong oil depots, note that the President is receiving his biggest support at home from the Republicans, not those in his own party. GOP leader Sen. Everett Dirksen (Ill.) and Rep. Gerald Ford (Mich.) strongly backed LBJ's stepped-



Secretary McNamara points out Haiphong targets.

up action last week, with Ford reminding the President that he had called for such action "months ago" and that now the President should move to block supplies coming through Haiphong harbor. (Insiders in the Pentagon are saying that LBJ didn't begin his stepped-up offensive until the public opinion polls revealed that Americans favored such a policy. LBJ, in fact, displayed these polls recently at a White House conference attended by Sen. J. W. Fulbright [D.-Ark.], the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.)

The President's own party, however, has sought to undercut LBJ's new display of firmness in the Viet Nam situation. Sens. Mike Mansfield (D.-Mont.), the majority leader, J. W. Fulbright (D.-Ark.) and Robert F. Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) have expressed disapproval of the bombing escalation.

Sixteen Democratic liberals in the House issued a statement claiming that because of the bombing "the prospect of a full-scale war in Asia is no longer remote." The congressmen scored the move on both military and diplomatic grounds, claiming the United States was jeopardizing "continued Soviet restraint." They also said the United States was risking the alienation of the British and countries in the United Nations which may have been sympathetic to our cause.

The sixteen "softs" are: Reps. Jonathan Bingham (N.Y.), George Brown (Calif.), Phillip Burton (Calif.), John Conyers (Mich.), Charles Diggs (Mich.), John Dow (N.Y.), Don Edwards (Calif.) (ADA's national chairman), Donald Fraser (Minn.), Henry Helstoski (N.J.), Robert Kastenmeier (Wis.), Henry Reuss (Wis.), Benjamin Rosenthal (N.Y.), Edward Roybal (Calif.), William F. Ryan (N.Y.), James Scheuer (N.Y.) and Lester Wolff (N.Y.).

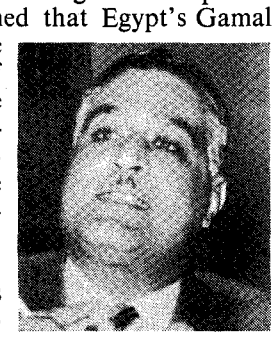
Key Pentagon observers, however, are insisting LBJ follow up the bombing with even stronger military action. In addition to the bombing, military experts are urging the President to:

- Close the harbor of Haiphong. It is estimated that two-thirds of North Viet Nam's imports, including 95 per cent of its oil, pass through Haiphong. Haiphong could be either mined or the Navy could throw up a blockade.
- Destroy the three largest jet airfields in the Hanoi-Haiphong area. Some 70 MIG fighters and 12 IL-28 bombers are based in those fields.
- Bomb more power plants and industrial installations. The Thainguyen steel plant, about 35 miles north of Hanoi, is a key Communist installation the Air Force wants to wipe out.

The President, it is feared, might not carry out such a military policy if his party in Congress continues to undercut him.

Nasser Cons U.S. Aid

Investigators for the Senate Foreign Aid Expenditures subcommittee have learned that Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser fleeced the United States of millions of dollars worth of grain while supplying Communist-bloc nations with badly needed foodstuffs. Reports newsman Leslie Whitten of the Hearst Headline Service:



NASSER

"While American wheat was going to Egypt to feed its starving people, the Egyptian government was quietly selling its home-grown grain to six Communist lands for hard currency, the subcommittee discovered. . . . [The probers have] obtained Agriculture Department figures that show the double-dealing is a clear violation of American law."

Subcommittee Chairman Ernest Gruening (D.-Alaska) will demand to know why the Administration has taken no sanctions against Egypt. Nasser received another 600,000 tons of U.S. wheat during the first six months of 1966 under Title I of Public Law 480. The Egyptians paid for the wheat with their own currency, which is virtually useless to this country.

The subcommittee figures, which were developed from at least three sets of conflicting totals provided by Egypt more than a year ago, show two clear violations of P.L. 480, according to Whitten.

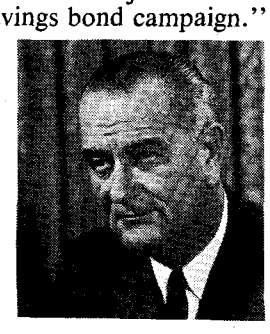
The first violation resulted when Egypt, despite an agreement with the United States, took the American wheat, fed its people with it, and then turned around and increased the size of its own rice crop.

The second violation occurred when Egypt vastly increased its rice exports to Communist lands in clear violation of another part of its agreement with the United States. Joseph Lippman, staff director of the subcommittee, put it this way:

"Egypt used the wheat as a substitute for its home-grown rice which it could then export, some for hard currencies." Some of Egypt's recent purchases have included war materials from the Communist bloc.

LBJ's Blackjack Tactics

LBJ is continuing to intimidate federal jobholder to force them to join the LBJ "savings bond campaign." As pointed out in these columns in our June 25 issue, Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien, chairman of the President's campaign, has been putting the heat on government workers to kick in money to the bond drive, a device which permits the federal government to acquire money at low, long-term interest rates. Employes say they are being threatened with denials of promotions or even loss of jobs if they don't purchase this government-backed paper.



JOHNSON

John Cramer, who covers the federal employe beat for the Washington *Daily News*, has strongly condemned what he calls the Administration's "crudest" approach yet in attempting to force bond sales. He quotes a memo issued to Andrews Air Force Base employes, telling non-bond buyers:

"The President of the United States was disappointed in the results of the savings bond campaign. The personnel of USAF Andrews Hospital did not support the campaign in a creditable manner.

"The President has stated he will be satisfied with nothing less than the achievement of the 100 per cent record established by the White House staff. In view of our responsibility to support the President in this campaign, you are requested to complete and return this form to the Project Officer by 28 June 1966. Rosters are being maintained. You will sign the one statement below which you select as reflecting your best consideration and judgement.

"I am now supporting the President by buying U.S. Savings Bonds on an allotment from my pay.

"I wish to show my support for the President by adding to my allotment or by beginning an allotment from my pay for the purchase of Savings Bonds.

"I do not accept my responsibility to support the President in this U.S. Savings Bond campaign. I do not now have an allotment and I will not begin an allotment from my pay for the purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds."

Insists Cramer: "That's the crudest so far." But he and others agree there's bound to be more of just such pressure from the bureaucrats.

• *Veteran Socialist Norman Thomas last week described himself as highly pleased by the "growth" of Bobby Kennedy. "I think it's a lot better than what [Lyndon] Johnson has been doing," Thomas said, "and I hope Kennedy will persevere in this because he shows evidence of being a better bet for the things we believe in than any other senator."*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Is Recall Exclusively a Liberal Right?

When Castro Valley, Calif., citizens voted to recall their school board president, liberal cries of anguish echoed across the country

By ALLAN H. RYSKIND

The inhabitants of Castro Valley, Calif., a quiet suburban community on the east shore of San Francisco Bay, do not think of themselves as particularly offensive. But this year they have become a special target of invective from liberals around the country.

The crime of Castro Valley citizens: exercizing control over their local school board. The irate folks in this ironically designated town (named after a Spaniard with no known relation to Fidel) had the audacity to recall Edward F. Newman from his post as president of the Castro Valley School Board.

Recall, of course, has long been championed by liberals as a way of putting more power into the hands of the people. Old timers remember how Hiram Johnson, a progressive politician in the Golden State, used to trumpet its virtues up and down the California coast.

But when Castro Valley people gathered enough petition signatures to force a recall election over Newman, and then voted to oust him as school board president on April 6, the liberals raised a hue and cry that has yet to die down.

Papers across the country, including the Washington *Post*, carried stories suggesting Castro Valley was, in reality, a victim of some dark and devious right-wing plot. Thomas W. Braden, state Board of Education president and a liberal Democrat, stated that "lunatic paranoids" had scared the average citizen into opposing Newman.

Robert Coate, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, who headed a group to defend Newman, described the recall move as an attack from the "hard-core right wing."

Sydney Kossen, political writer for the San Francisco *Examiner*, remarked that this "suburban community . . . was the scene of the Birchites' latest triumph."

The American Federation of Teachers (an AFL-CIO outfit), the National Education Association and California teacher groups, which had campaigned for Newman, decried the awful event. Newman, who's suing some of his foes for alleged slander, remarked: "They managed to destroy me. This is a victory for right-wing extremism and the John Birch Society."

Yet a calmer and deeper probe of events reveals something altogether different: that Californians, reacting to the Berkeley situation, are anxious to keep their schools out of radical hands.

This "anti-Berkeley syndrome," in fact, is believed to be having widespread political repercussions in the Golden State and may account for Republican Reagan's rise in popularity and the enormous vote gathered by Max Rafferty in the recent California primary. Rafferty, the conservative state superintendent of public instruction, is a symbol of resistance to what's happening in Berkeley and received the highest vote of any statewide candidate.

Consider the facts of the Castro Valley episode. In the first place, Mr. Newman's recall was not engineered by members of the John Birch Society, though why, if it were, that should constitute a hideous crime is not quite clear.

Actually, some 10 persons in December 1965 organized the recall campaign. (The campaign was later taken over by the Committee for Better Schools.) The chief spokesman for this group was Louis W. Collier, a local realtor. Mr. Collier has informed *Human Events* that no member of the JBS was on this recall committee.

Most significant, however, is the fact that Mr. Newman, the committee's chief target, also told *Human Events* that *he* had no knowledge that any person on the committee was a JBS member.

The majority of Castro Valley's 16,000-some registered voters, in fact, are considered Democrats. (The citizens of the school district voted to recall Newman 5,136 to 4,038.) The community, furthermore, is represented in Congress by a liberal Democrat, George Miller.

The pertinent question, of course, is not whether members of the JBS triggered Newman's ouster (they didn't) or whether they favored the campaign to vote him out of office (they did), but whether the voters acted in a rational matter when they recalled him.

The Committee for Better Schools leveled a number of charges against Mr. Newman, few of which he challenged during the campaign. It sent out a leaflet accusing Newman of having agitated "against use of school grounds for Easter Sunrise Services, school Christmas programs and release-time for religious instruction."

Newman does not deny these allegations, though much of this happened when he was a trustee of the Castro Valley Elementary School District and not when he became head of the new Castro Valley Unified District formed in 1965.

Californians' dissatisfaction with radical activities at Berkeley and elsewhere is one reason conservative Max Rafferty, superintendent of public instruction, topped the statewide balloting last month.

He also admits that he opposed opening each school board meeting with the pledge of allegiance. The committee charged that Newman had promoted "life adjustment" programs, that under his tenure in office there had been a stress on "fun activities" and that there had been a growing elimination of competition in academic achievement. (Newman admits a lessened emphasis on report card grades, but insists that a higher percentage of the students are now going to college than previously.)

Better Schools Committee members also circulated literature objecting to the school board's (and Newman's) desire to obtain a federal grant which, in their view, would "place our district under the yoke of federal control." They also objected to the fact there were no hearings on whether to accept federal aid.

The committee also expressed opposition to the increasingly liberal bias in school examinations. A test given Canyon High School students during the recall campaign provoked considerable protest. The section of the test thought objectionable contained approximately 50 multiple choice questions on extremism based on articles by Henry Steele Commager, Arthur M. Schlesinger and John Lindsay—all three vociferous liberals. The questions, moreover, were phrased in such a way as to endorse student demonstrations, condemn in a wholesale fashion the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy's investigations of communism and imply that "extremism" was a phenomenon of the "right" which should be associated with Barry Goldwater.

Michael Crane, a co-chairman of the Committee for Better Schools, remarked that extremist groups like the Communist party and its fronts, the Free Speech Movement, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, the Progressive Labor party, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Black Muslims, the Young Socialist Alliance and the Free University Movement were not mentioned in the test. These charges, too, were not denied.

Equally astounding, moreover, were the many wild misspellings in the examination. For example, the test questions had xenophobia spelled "eenophobia," Commager spelled "Commanger," dissent spelled "dessent" and the like. "The quiz demonstrated," said one observer, "that the teachers, not the students, needed an education."

Yet the above was only a part of the reason for the recall campaign. The underlying and more explosive issue was Newman's background.

Tocsin, an influential West Coast publication, had charged in its Dec. 25, 1962, issue that Newman shared law offices with "members of the National Lawyers Guild." The guild has been cited as a Communist front by both the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. *Tocsin* also charged that Newman himself was a member of the guild. It accused Newman's firm of employing identified Communists and said Newman associated with those who had extremely radical backgrounds. Newman has not denied these allegations.

When questioned by *Human Events* on May 21, 1966, moreover, Newman admitted he was *still* a member of the National Lawyers' Guild. Furthermore, Newman's signature appears on a petition sponsoring the candidacy of Holland Roberts when he ran for California superintendent of public instruction in 1958. This is the post now held by Max Rafferty.

Who is Roberts? The Dec. 10, 1956, hearings in San Francisco before HCUA reveal that Roberts took the 5th Amendment when asked if he were "at this present moment a member of the Communist party." At least two people prior to the 1958 elections had, under oath, told HCUA members they had known Roberts to have been a Communist. An admitted former Communist, Herbert Romerstein, has testified that Roberts traveled to Stockholm, Sweden, in 1958 as the American representative of a Communist-organized committee which had been established to run the Vienna Youth Festival. Roberts, Romerstein further testified, had run "a Communist education institution in California called the California Labor School and was the American representative to the Communist World Peace Conference."

There is no implication here that there is anything wrong with Newman other than his judgment. But certainly he has provided many reasons why normal Americans—not alleged extremists—would not wish him to remain as head of their school board. Newman's radical associations alone should be enough to arouse concern.

Has it come to the point that liberals consider anyone who opposes a person with such a dubious record to be a "right-wing extremist" or a "lunatic paranoid"?

□ □ □

A FARMER'S REPLY—When I first ran for Congress, there was a highly contested Republican primary with four other candidates seeking the same office. I took my campaign into the rural areas. It was on one of these trips into the country that I interrupted a farmer as he ploughed his field. He walked over and leaned against a fence to hear what I had to say. I talked away requesting his support and help, and I closed my appeal by saying: "I'll appreciate your helping me out." The farmer kept on chewing his tobacco, remained silent for a moment, then spit in the farthest furrow. He spoke quietly and definitely, looking me straight in the eye. "You're doggone right I'll help you out—I'm not helping you in."—By Rep. James H. Quillen (R.-Tenn.) in *Roll Call*

□ □ □

NICE WORK If You Have All the Ammo Department: The New York *Times* recently carried a headline which read, "All candidates win in Soviet election." If Russian policy is becoming Westernized, as the Kremlinologists tell us, procedure isn't: All 1,517 of the candidates ran unopposed.—From the Richmond *News Leader*

BE BRIGHT AND SASSY IN DISSENT!

TELESCREEN ORIGINAL

BUMPER STICKERS

(GUARANTEED TO IRRITATE LIBERALS)

(A) Santa is Dead LONG LIVE LYNDON CLAUS

Great Society: A NEW LEECH ON LIFE! (B)

LARGE 2-COLOR FLUORESCENT

(C) Go to College LEARN to RIOT

Participate in the Welfare State GO POVERTY STRICKEN (D)

TELESCREEN CO. • 4107 SOUTH AVE. • TOLEDO, OHIO 43615

Enclose: ____$1.00 for 5 ____$1.85 for 10 (Any Mixture)

Send _____A _____B _____C _____D

To _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

☐ Please Send Complete Listing and Quantity Discounts

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RACES of the WEEK

This is the second installment of our regular pre-election feature, Races of the Week. Each week until Election Day, November 8, *Human Events* will offer as many analyses of key election contests from coast to coast as space permits.

Kentucky's 4th District

Snyder vs. Moloney

When Gene Snyder announced for Congress early this year, few experts gave him much chance. The former congressman had lost his seat in the Johnson landslide of 1964 and GOP leaders in Kentucky's newly created 4th Congressional District had selected "moderate" Republican James Thompson as the party nominee.

Snyder entered the primary campaign as a decided underdog. Running as an unabashed conservative, he stunned the "experts" with a 2-to-1 victory. Snyder's primary opponents then pledged their unstinting cooperation in the fall campaign and the GOP nominee enters the fray with a united party behind him.

The Democrats, however, are badly split along factional and ideological lines. State Sen. John Moloney of Covington won the congressional nomination with less than 30 per cent of the vote. His margin over State Rep. Gus Sheehan, his nearest competitor, was a scant 171 votes.

Sheehan campaigned as a Jeffersonian Democrat, asserting the Johnson Administration was leading the nation into socialism. The 7,000 votes he garnered are likely to go for Snyder in November.

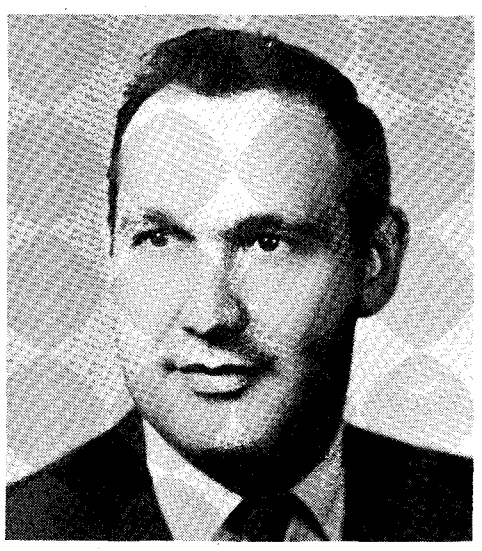
Moloney is a liberal Democrat who has yet to criticize the Johnson Administration on a single issue. The 62-year old state senator was known in the legislature chiefly as a rubber stamp for Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, a liberal Democrat who is less than popular at the present time. (Breathitt recently returned from Poland, where he installed six Communist officials as honorary Kentucky Colonels.)

During his first term in Congress, Snyder racked up a 100 per cent rating on the scoreboard of the Americans for Constitutional Action. The leftist Americans for Democratic Action and the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education gave Snyder marks of zero.

COPE and other union groups will pour huge sums into the 4th District to defeat Snyder. And Lyndon Johnson himself is reported to have demanded Snyder's political extinction. Johnson has not forgiven the Kentucky congressman for visiting Lady Bird's Alabama farm in 1964 and reporting to the nation on the pitiful state in which the Johnsons' poverty-stricken tenants were forced to live.

Snyder, an outspoken, personable campaigner who ran 49,000 votes ahead of the GOP ticket in 1964, welcomes the opposition of out-of-state labor barons. "I'd be a little shaken if they were giving me support," he says. (Citizens for Snyder address: 140 Chenoweth Lane, Louisville, Ky.)

Snyder also has an advantage by running on a ticket headed by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, the strongest Republican vote-getter in Kentucky history. Gov. Breathitt and other leading Democrats turned down White House requests they take on Cooper, who was a driving force behind the Senate probe of Bobby Baker. The Democrats finally nominated a veteran state legislator, John Young Brown, whom Cooper defeated for the Senate 20 years ago.



Gene Snyder

Ohio's 1st District

Taft vs. Gilligan

John J. Gilligan is a fair-haired boy of the "Great Society," a freshman congressman who has been the subject of a glowing portrait in the New York *Times Magazine* and who is a personal favorite of Lyndon Johnson.

LBJ's attitude is not hard to fathom. Figures compiled by the non-partisan *Congressional Quarterly* disclose that Gilligan heeded White House orders on every major issue during the first session of the 89th Congress. He has remained equally subservient during the current session, voting the Johnson position on such key issues as aid to the enemy, repeal of 14b and the anti-poverty program. The conservative Americans for Constitutional Action give him a 9 per cent rating.

An articulate, 45-year-old lawyer, Gilligan is running largely on a Teddy Kennedy-style platform—that he can get more for his district. He points with pride to post offices, flood control projects and other federal largess he has brought into Cincinnati.

Some of the projects are known to have backfired. Gilligan was instrumental in getting federal funds for an airport in Blue Ash, a residential area of his district. Blue Ash voters are up in arms over the noise and congestion the airport has brought. The Blue Ash mayor, who joined Gilligan to promote this issue, was subsequently defeated on the issue.

Gilligan has been promised massive labor aid in his campaign for reelection. Republican Bob Taft Jr., who gave up his House seat to seek the Senate in 1964, is hammering at Gilligan's ultra-liberal voting record and his membership in LBJ's rubber-stamp brigade.

He has questioned Gilligan's intellectual honesty. Soon after he came to Congress, Gilligan signed his name to the Committee of one million's declaration opposing Red China's membership in the United Nations. But in a debate last December, Gilligan predicted that Communist China would enter the world body and added, "I hope the day is not far off."

Taft is making the high cost of living a major issue, asserting that Gilligan has given knee-jerk support to Administration spending proposals that have led to runaway inflation. As a member of the House, Taft compiled a 100 per cent rating of economy on the scorecard of the National Association of Businessmen. (Taft for Congress Committee address: 718 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.)

Gilligan is currently trying to become an "expert" on Viet Nam. House Speaker John McCormack recently sent Gilligan, a member of the House Commerce Committee, on a Viet Nam "inspection tour" that will by strange coincidence give him valuable publicity as the campaign gets under way. Cincinnati voters may recall that when Teddy Kennedy was in Viet Nam some months ago he asked a U. S. military official if there was anything he could do. The official replied frankly that he only wished junketing lawmakers would stay out of Viet Nam where their headline-hunting antics hindered the war effort.

Robert Taft Jr.

No. Carolina's 4th District

Gardner vs. Cooley

In July 1965, assorted "friends" feted Chairman Harold Cooley of the House Agriculture Committee on the occasion of his 68th birthday. But this was no ordinary birthday party. Cooley received $36,000 as a token of his friends' affection. And many of these friends happened to be lobbyists anxious to curry Chairman Cooley's favor.

The party was arranged by Irv Hoff, Washington representative of the U.S. Sugar Cane Refiners Association. By strange coincidence, Hoff was one of two lobbyists later admitted to the closed-door committee session at which the controversial 1965 Sugar Act was hammered out.

That birthday party is likely to be a major issue in the upcoming campaign in North Carolina's 4th Congressional District. Cooley has refused adamantly to identify the paying guests and his Republican opponent, James Gardner of Rocky Mount, is determined to press for their names. In a speech last week, Gardner called upon Cooley to make public the names of his mysterious benefactors.

Cooley faces a determined challenge from Gardner, a 33-year-old businessman who is making his second bid for Congress. In 1964 Gardner threw a giant scare into Cooley by topping the Republican ticket and coming within 5,000 votes (48.2 per cent) of victory.

Undaunted by defeat, Gardner immediately began planning for the 1966 campaign.

Cooley's birthday party is by no means Gardner's only issue. There is, first, Cooley's voting record, the most liberal of any North Carolina congressman (ACA rating: 34). There is Cooley's refusal to sign the petition of the Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Communist China to the United Nations. And there is the callous disregard Cooley has shown toward his constituents.

The veteran legislator has never bothered to seek the voters' opinion on any issue. He has refused even to open a district office to meet with constituents when Congress is not in session. Gardner is now polling every registered voter on the major issues of the day. If elected, he will continue to seek the advice of his constituents "because it is vitally important for a congressman at all times to know and understand the feeling of the people he represents."

Cooley's basic campaign theme is that he can do more for North Carolina farmers. Gardner, however, notes that North Carolina farm income dropped 11 per cent last year.

Cooley has plastered the district with billboards that show a chairman's gavel and the message, "There are only 20 of these in the House of Representatives and Harold Cooley has one of them." Gardner meets this claim head on:

"If elected to Congress it's doubtful that I'll be handed a gavel the moment I get there. But I can promise the citizens of this district one thing: I will not be handed a rubber stamp by Lyndon B. Johnson, either."

Gardner points out that Cooley goes down the line with the Administration on such vital issues as the "War on Poverty," foreign aid, aid to education, packing of the House Rules Committee and mass transit handouts.

James Gardner

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Victor Reuther Leads ADA Group to Moscow

By VICTOR RIESEL

No one will deny that Victor George Reuther, the younger brother, has courage. He has fought the toughest. And now he is going to Moscow via Warsaw.

There will be searing criticism—from in and out of the labor movement.

Reuther's swift intellectualism makes it certain he is aware that the cascading news coverage will make him one of the world's most famed travelers and will recall an earlier bicycling trip through the Soviet with brother Walter.

During some of Victor's rounds abroad, Walter will be in Brussels, but he will not journey to the East. The junior (54-year-old) Reuther will leave on July 6 as one of the leaders of a band of 37 voyagers gathered by the capital branch of the Americans for Democratic Action.

They have no mission to Moscow.

But Victor Reuther has a mission of his own which will make this a long hot summer for himself, his brother and the high command of American labor.

First, insiders see Victor's trip, coming so soon after the earthy battle between George Meany and Walter Reuther over foreign policy, as a long, high flare signaling the launching of the auto union's offensive against the AFL-CIO's inflexible, anti-Soviet, anti-Peking foreign policy.

The not very subtle hint of all this can be seen in the statement issued on June 16th by Walter Reuther in which he said:

"The leadership and the membership of the UAW, like many other Americans, are deeply disturbed about the growing negative character of AFL-CIO policy in the field of international affairs, of which the withdrawal of AFL-CIO delegates from the current International Labor Organization (ILO) conference is but the latest expression."

Victor Reuther's planned Moscow journey will further inflame disagreements within the AFL-CIO.

This is tough. This is blunt. This is open warfare.

The auto union constitutional convention, it should be noted, called for the recognition of Peking China and its admission to the United Nations.

This is the equivalent of asking George Meany to nominate Mao and Ho for President and vice president on a fusion ticket in '68.

Furthermore, the Reuthers want not only to "build bridges" to the Soviet bloc, but to construct clover leaves off the highways of history to the labor organizations of the USSR and Eastern Europe. Meany believes there are no such things as unions behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains. He sees them as instruments of the state designed to discipline workers and set high-speed production norms. He's convinced they are under rigid control of the Communist parties' central committees.

But Victor Reuther, head of the auto union's powerful and well-financed International Affairs Dept., could not care less what Meany thinks. Victor Reuther, as does his brother, wants to exchange labor delegations–immediately if not sooner. He believes in this international cooperation. For months now the brothers Reuther have been trying to bring over a group of Soviet labor officials. The UAW had a Washington and Detroit itinerary all prepared. There were to be informal briefings and fraternal gatherings. The invitations had gone through the Citizen Exchange Corps, formerly Hostages for Peace.

But at the proverbial last minute, the U.S. State Department refused to grant the necessary visas. The AFL-CIO leadership had opposed them.

The official State Department rejection of the visa requests paralleled the AFL-CIO's objection: The Russians were no tourists. They were actually a labor delegation. Granting the entry permits would equate Soviet and U.S. unions and give the mission from Moscow unjustified status in global labor circles just at a time when the Communist bloc was pushing for a popular front of all labor.

Meany also had killed off a proposal by John A. Gronouski, U.S. ambassador to Poland, to send some Polish-speaking unionists from his home state of Wisconsin to Poland.

Now Victor Reuther will see old friend Gronouski in Warsaw. It is believed they will again plan to set up a labor exchange in the image of the cultural exchanges.

There is no doubt that this will be the issue later this summer when the AFL-CIO's high command meets for a three-day discussion of American labor's foreign policy. Meany and the overwhelming bloc of U.S. labor chieftains will not retreat in their distaste for what they call totalitarian labor fronts set up by the Communist nations.

The Reuthers will then tell the Meany majority to jump into the Potomac—that is, if it's a polite session—and then proceed on their own with the bridge building.

The big question is, however, "Who will control the pontoon to the White House?"

(Copyright 1966, Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

□ □ □

WORTHLESS DIPLOMA—Twice-wounded Viet Nam war veteran Richard Barrett, returning his B. A. degree to Rutgers University because of its refusal to fire pro-Viet Cong Prof. Eugene Genovese: "This diploma is worthless to me. I have no need for this credential, which is from people who support our enemies or their friends. . . . What the school stands for is not what I stand for—not when people are fighting and dying fighting communism over there."

For every dollar you send now- you can introduce 2 new readers to Human Events!

New SIP Plan

In an unceasing effort to expand the readership and influence of *Human Events*—especially in the crucial months ahead—we announce an economical and effective new plan: the *Human Events Special Introductory Package* (*SIP*) *Plan.*

Unlike the 5-weeks-for-a-dollar Trial Subscription Program, which finally proved too costly for us to service, this new plan will reach *twice* the number of prospective subscribers for the same dollar. And, because each *Introductory Package* is a complete *selling unit*, this plan will be *twice* as effective.

Use the Form Below

Send us the names of your own best prospects now and let us select others from our prospect lists—all at the rate of *two* **Introductory Packages** for just $1.00.

The Package

Each *Special Introductory Package* will include the following material:

1. a copy of the most current issue of *Human Events*;
2. THE HUMAN EVENTS STORY written by Fulton Lewis Jr.—a handsome brochure describing the history and purpose of *Human Events*, with fascinating background notes on the people who helped make *Human Events* the influential publication it is today;
3. a covering letter summarizing the many reasons why they will enjoy and profit from reading *Human Events*;
4. a subscription order form and postpaid reply envelope.

How the SIP Plan Works

We can mail *two Special Introductory Packages* for every dollar you send.

Simply provide us with the names and addresses of your friends, co-workers, club members and other prospects, along with $1.00 for every two names. We will send each of them the *Introductory Package* described and, if you wish, we will also *personalize* the package with your name, to show that it is being sent at your request.

Important

If you can think of only a few good prospects (or if you can't think of any) at the moment—don't let it stop you. We have the names of thousands of excellent prospects we would like to reach with our Introductory Package. Many of them are in marginal election districts where a switch of a mere handful of votes could spell victory for conservative candidates in November.

To: HUMAN EVENTS • 410 First Street, S.E. Washington, D. C. 20003

Gentlemen:

I think your plan to reach thousands of prospective readers (and conservative voters!) with **Human Events Special Introductory Packages** is an excellent idea! I understand you can reach two prospects for every dollar I've enclosed:

□ $25 □ $15 □ $10 □ $5 □ $3
Other $ _____

Please send Introductory Packages to:
____of my prospects (named at right)
____of your prospects

7-9-66

My Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ **ZIP** _____

□ ***CHECK HERE if you wish to receive a complimentary copy of THE HUMAN EVENTS STORY by Fulton Lewis Jr.***

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City/State _____ **ZIP** _____
Package to read from " _____ "

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City/State _____ **ZIP** _____
Package to read from " _____ "

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City/State _____ **ZIP** _____
Package to read from " _____ "

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City/State _____ **ZIP** _____
Package to read from " _____ "

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City/State _____ **ZIP** _____
Package to read from " _____ "

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City/State _____ **ZIP** _____
Package to read from " _____ "

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City/State _____ **ZIP** _____
Package to read from " _____ "

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City/State _____ **ZIP** _____
Package to read from " _____ "

Please list additional prospects on a separate sheet.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New Way to Roll Out the Pork Barrel

We'll have a barrel of funds, lawmakers promise home folks

©1966 Nation's Business—the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Reprinted from the June issue

You'd have thought it was a wake, everybody was saying so many nice and praiseful things about him.

But bright-eyed Congressman Richard White was very much alive. His political career, moreover, seemed to be getting a new lease on life.

Surrounded by fellow Texans from the 16th Congressional District he represents, Rep. White listened to a parade of Administration officials extolling both him and their agencies' latest handout programs and explaining how they all seemed to fit naturally together.

The scene was an ornate House hearing room in Washington. The event was a "freshman conference," an innovation in American politics that your tax money is helping to support.

Freshman conferences have two main purposes: First, to publicize the federal government's grab bag of giveaways; second, to re-elect freshman Democratic congressmen.

Scores of Administration officials of all levels leave the public's business unattended to go to these affairs where they display a bounty of public offerings before the eyes of selected citizens from a freshman congressman's home district. The audience at each conference is composed of mayors, councilmen, businessmen, educators and labor and social leaders—anyone who commands some public influence in the district of a Democrat who's serving his first term in the House.

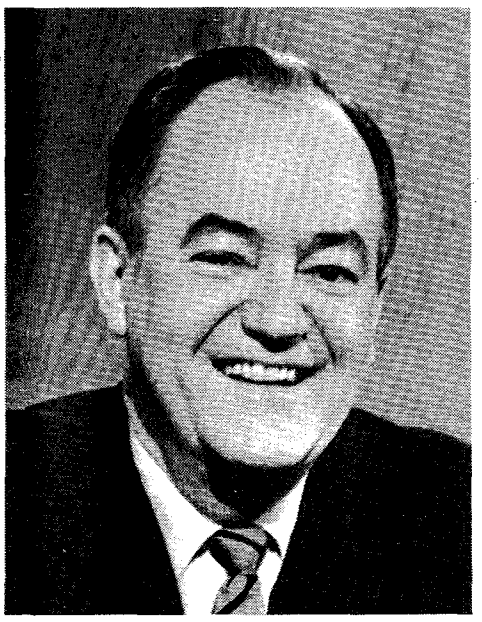
High federal officials appear at the conferences, whether they are held in Washington or in distant states, in response to phone "invitations" from Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

The vice president expects that the conferences—some 55 of which have been held in the past 13 months—will pay off handsomely at the polls November 8. There are 75 freshman Democrats in the House. Of them, 37 are from traditionally Republican districts that went Democratic in the Johnson landslide of 1964.

An exuberant Department of Interior official shows where a proposed new National Park would be put in the 16th District of Texas. The map is held by the district's freshman congressman, Richard C. White. BLACK STAR

Election-Year Favors

The Administration wants these congressmen back in the 90th Congress, both for their votes and for the added weight of seniority they can put behind "Great Society" programs. The theory behind these conferences is that representatives can avert opposition in the home districts if they can shower constituents with federal favors. Supposedly, the pitch goes, no congressman is better able to do this than one who has friends in the White House and throughout the executive branch.



Vice President Hubert Humphrey is a big booster of the "giveaway" conferences, issues many of the "invitations" to federal officials.

Rep. White's conference, held last April 18 and 19, was typical. Officially billed as a "community development conference," it drew some 45 prominent constituents from the Pecos and El Paso areas.

Thirty-two federal officials took time out from their regular work to appear before Rep. White's group. In speeches and in expensive brochures, they described a largess of loans and grants for water and sewer development, urban renewal, poverty, community beautification, education, regional health centers, football fields and golf courses.

Listen to some comments of a few of the Administration officials who were there:

Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall: "I first met Dick White in December 1964 after he was elected, when I went in his area. . . . I think we can go ahead and give west Texas its second national park. I think because of the push that Dick has given this project, it has moved along as well as it has."

Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, after describing the wealth of poverty programs at the disposal of the 16th District of Texas: "Oh, before I go, I just want to put in a big plug for your congressman. He's a great fellow. I hope that you continue to send him to Washington."

Clark Stratton, associate director of the National Park Service: "If there are individual projects you're interested in, if you will call Congressman White's office we will be glad to sit down with you and go over your plans."

Programs and Plaudits

Frank Harrison, chief of the division of legislation and regulations of the National Park Service: "Congressman White has been most active for a freshman congressman. He has two bills well on their way. We feel the result will be such that it won't offend the state of Texas." (The bills are for a $2-million memorial center to commemorate the history of boundary disputes between the United States and Mexico and for a $11.5-million national park—both in Rep. White's district.)

Richard Shunick of the irrigation division of the Bureau of Reclamation, after describing another of Rep. White's bills which would extend a canal in the 16th District:

"This is something we all feel is worthwhile. . . . The United States would pick up the whole tab and not charge those who benefit."

Joseph Taylor of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: "Your congressman has always been very fair and very attentive to the interests of other sections of the country as well as to those of home. . . . And I'm sure if the congressman makes a request, he can get it for you. If you will write to Congressman White, we'll be very happy to answer your requests."

Lt. Col. Ralph S. Kristoferson of the Army Corps of Engineers: "Well, how do you get a project started? Contact your congressman and let him know. Mr. White has been active in his district. . . . If we find a project is engineeringly feasible, they generally authorize the project. Then we need money. Mr. White has been very active in this respect. There has been money in the El Paso Protection Project; that's largely through his efforts."

Allen Cywin of Community Facilities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD):

"If I were you folks, I would take my shopping list and sit down with them [the people at the regional HUD office]. Because there is a multitude of programs—and the reason there is such a multitude is because congressmen such as your own are cognizant of the value of them and have introduced bills for such programs."

Joseph Hagan, special assistant to the director, Community Action Program, Office of Economic Opportunity: "We have a complete variety of programs for you."

James G. Morton, special assistant to the secretary, Department of Commerce: "Dick White is one of our admired friends on the Hill."

Hollis R. Williams, deputy administrator for watersheds, Soil Conservation Service: "I've checked Congressman White on this and we might as well give him full credit for these programs. He might not have been in Congress when they were passed, but I'm going to give him credit for them anyway."

Tax-Paid Conferences

Later Rep. White's group of constituents shook hands with still more federal officials at a cocktail party held in a sumptuous room of the resplendent new Rayburn House Office Building. Among those answering the call to greet the 16th District Texans were James E. Webb, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and several commissioners from the Federal Power Commission and the Federal Communications Commission.

"I keep getting the feeling somebody's trying to impress us," muttered a Pecos businessman as he rolled a half-eaten caviar hors d'oeuvre into a paper napkin.

Although he attends many conferences, Vice President Humphrey didn't show up at this one. Instead, he sent a "Dear Dick" message expressing his regrets that "an unexpected Cabinet meeting" took precedence over the conference.

Democratic leaders see nothing indiscreet, unfair or improper about the freshman conferences. They point out that members of the executive department have long stumped for legislative candidates. But never has the stumping been so institutionalized or involved so many minor as well as major Administration officials.

(Continued on next page)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Nor has the stumping ever started so early. Freshman congressmen had hardly found their way between their offices and the committee rooms last year before the first freshman conference was called.

The novel feature of the conferences is the tacit, yet blatant, fashion in which those running them offer to swap tax-supported rewards in the form of federal programs and grants to specific congressional districts in exchange for political support for the freshman.

The cost to taxpayers for putting on a conference is high. Taxpayers usually supply the meeting place, take care of the expenses for transporting a score or more of federal officials, often to far-off spots, and continue to pay salaries to the officials while they are performing these favors. Not to mention the subsequent grants to the congressional districts.

Realizing that the taxpayer-supported conferences are shaping up as a powerful technique for helping to keep the Democrats in control of the next Congress, the Democratic National Committee has actually dropped or reduced many of its own programs for re-electing congressmen. One such program provided phone service to local radio stations for Democratic congressmen.

Lawmakers' Pet Projects

Some freshman conferences put emphasis on a single program that the sponsoring congressman has pushed. At a conference last December, for example, Rep. Bert Bandstra (D.-Iowa), who had won his seat by a narrow 53 per cent, concentrated on a new federal program that he had supported. It provides grants and loans for sewer and water development.

Fourteen federal officials, including Howard Bertsch, head of the Farmers Home Administration, appeared at Rep. Bandstra's conference, which was held in a junior high school in Oskaloosa, Iowa.

As a result of the conference, 53 communities in Rep. Bandstra's district applied for grants and loans under the program. When the first two approvals came through—for the Iowa towns of Mystic and Cincinnati—Rep. Bandstra invited Gene Hoffman, state director for the Farmers Home Administration, to leave his desk in Des Moines to accompany him to the town halls of both communities where Rep. Bandstra made the happy announcements.

Rep. George F. Senner Jr. (D.-Ariz.) had 22 Administration officials at a two-day conference he held last September in his home town of Miami, Ariz. It was attended by 200 municipal, civic, labor and Indian leaders.

"I am privileged to bring you the personal greetings of President Lyndon B. Johnson and Vice President Hubert Humphrey, both of whom are deeply interested in the concept and execution of the development conference," Rep. Senner told the gathering.

"We are attempting to bring the knowledge and experience of these top federal officials to Miami so that community leaders in the entire 3rd District will have an opportunity to learn firsthand of the federal help available. Federal aid programs can stimulate a tremendous economic growth in Arizona in the next five years."

The general euphoria of Rep. Senner's conference was jarred only by some delegates questioning the federal government's motives in intervening in local matters.

One Washington official, Don Radler, deputy assistant director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, used part of his time at Rep. Senner's conference to charge the nation's press with creating "artificial criticism of the 'War on Poverty' program."

"We constantly hear criticism of the poverty programs that is completely unjustified," Mr. Radler bemoaned, adding that such "slanted reporting" is normal for news reporting, especially from those who emphasize the minor negative problems of programs and ignore their positive aspects.

Early last February, Rep. Patsy Mink (D.-Hawaii), at the urging of the vice president, left with a group of Administration officials from chilly Washington, D.C., for a two-day freshman conference in Honolulu. The Honolulu papers referred to the affair as "Patsy's conference."

Mrs. Mink, who was elected by only 54.4 per cent of the vote, tabbed the get-together as "nonpolitical." But she used the occasion to:

1. Make a statement that she would not fear the Republicans putting up a woman to run against her this fall.

2. Hold an open house celebrating the opening of her new home office.

3. Declare that she would even fight the President, if necessary, to prevent a reduction in the program to give extra money to areas that have a high percentage of federal employes, the so-called federally impacted area program. (Hawaii gets about $3.5 million a year from this.)

The most elaborate program devised by a freshman congressman to keep in close touch with his constituents is that of Rep. James A. Mackay (D.-Ga.), who carried his district by a seemingly safe 57 per cent. He has a standing conference of some 650 citizens broken into 31 "citizen panels."

Each panel covers a different broad area of interests—such as the Water Resources Panel and the Registration and Voting Panel.

Other freshman congressmen are casting envious eyes at the Mackay panel arrangement, recognizing its possibilities for easy conversion into a political machine.

At a regular conference held last November in Atlanta, Rep. Mackay prodded, "We passed 25 bills this session that can be taken advantage of right here. We have given you the tools and they are available, but there has to be a response to these tools and the initiative to apply for them.

"It is one of the unfortunate canards today that the federal government is trying to shove things down our throats."

To ease the charge of throat-shoving, Rep. Mackay passed out blue sheets

BLACK STAR

At a break during a meeting with government officials, Rep. White's constituents cluster about a table loaded with promotional brochures put out by federal agencies boosting their giveaway projects.

listing 91 different "services" that the federal government offers communities. Then he announced:

"One of the difficulties in getting on with the job is that of knowing what programs are available and how to take advantage of them. For this reason, I have proposed to the President of the United States that he initiate establishment of a central information office in the Atlanta area. Such an office could eliminate the frustration many experience when they try to find out what agencies and programs are available."

The freshman conference idea is spilling over into the Senate. Freshman Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D.-N. Mex.), for example, held a conference last December in Albuquerque and another one the next day in Santa Fe. He plans to hold more.

As official campaign time nears, however, most congressmen have decided to hold up on the freshman conferences. They fear they may draw criticism from political opponents.

Democratic congressmen are pleased to confide, though, that they think the freshman conferences have served their purpose nicely and that, come next year, they intend to start holding "sophomore conferences."

Congress Challenges McNamara on Spending

From the San Diego *Union*

A great deal is at stake in the outcome of the current challenge Congress appears to be extending to the Department of Defense. The challenge is in a $17.8-billion military authorization bill, approved by the House, which is $931 million higher than the Administration request.

The extra authorization includes money for construction of two Navy nuclear-powered frigates; extra millions for an anti-missile defense and for a new manned bomber.

In recent years Congress has consistently advocated these programs, on advice of experienced military leaders. The Pentagon has just as consistently refused to heed the wishes of Congress. Serious doubts can be raised about the judgment of the Pentagon. . . .

Our forces in Viet Nam are doing a magnificent task in the guerrilla type of war. There is no question now, however, that they have at times faced shortages of ammunition and equipment. It is illustrated by the fact we approached France to seek purchase of obsolescent aircraft or by the purchase of old bombs from West Germany. Senate investigators recently compiled a list of 29 items in short supply in Viet Nam. . . .

Since Mr. McNamara took office the planned level of intercontinental missiles has been reduced 15 per cent. There is no adequate replacement in sight for the aging B-52. Five years ago the United States had 1,495 strategic bombers; by 1971 it will have 250 obsolete ones. Even the F-111 interceptor's use by the Navy has been delayed repeatedly because it is overweight.

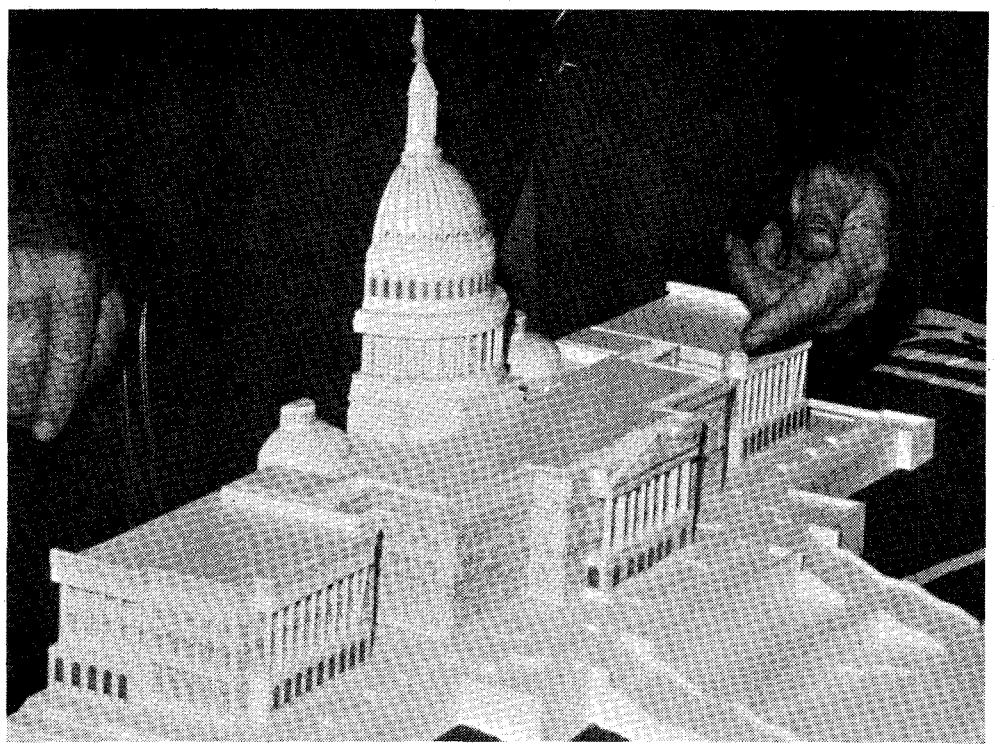
It was costly and certainly not effective for the United States to withdraw 15,000 troops from Western Europe at a time when their presence was needed to reassure nervous allies. Additionally, it has been admitted that four U.S.-based divisions are not ready for combat.

The list is long and includes lack of an anti-missile defense and far-too-slow modernization of the Navy's surface fleet. It is also disturbing that the bullheadedness of the Pentagon has on five important occasions been contrary to recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Nothing is more important to the nation than a strong defense based on the best weapons and equipment our technology can produce. This is true cost effectiveness. It is sound insurance.

The way to achieve this is to put experienced military leaders into the decision-making process, in consonance with Congress. The first step was taken this year by the $17.8-billion authorization bill. The next step is for Congress to insist that its will is followed.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Although the enormously expensive Rayburn House Office Building has just been completed, some members of Congress want to add four acres of office space by adding to and covering up the historic west front of the Capitol.

$34-Million Wrecking Job

Capitol Vandalism

From the Richmond *News Leader*

The Vandals destroyed Rome, but history will record that Congress itself destroyed the U. S. Capitol. On June 17, a Friday—the day most congressmen in election season are out of town—plans were approved quietly to put the wrecking ball to the historic west front of the Capitol, the side which faces the Washington Monument at the other end of the Mall. When the west front comes tumbling down, nothing will remain of the original building begun under the supervision of George Washington.

In place of the Aquia sandstone will be a $34-million ghost of the original—a gold, pale, marble ghost haunting the Hill. Such an apparition may already be viewed on the east front, the handiwork a few years ago of J. George Stewart, the architect of the Capitol. Mr. Stewart is not an architect. He is a tired former U. S. representative, saved from obscurity by his friends in the House. After the violence done to the east front, Mr. Stewart then committed the Rayburn Building.

Just last week, he was guilty of submitting plans for a Library of Congress annex after refusing to obey a statutory requirement—written just for him—that he consult with the American Institute of Architects. Now he is ready for another frontal assault.

The excuses advanced for the reconstruction are far more flimsy than the stiff marble project. Mr. Stewart says that the old sandstone is ready to fall down, and even has installed some ostentatious wooden beams to prop up his argument. Other experts say that the "buckling" is merely the normal expansion and contraction of the stone that has been going on for a century and a half. Mr. Stewart says the balance is so tenuous that a loud thunderclap might bring the stones down; but if he is so afraid of Divine retribution, he ought to think twice of the deed he is now commencing.

The real reasons seem associated with the desire of leaders in Congress for more of the hide-away offices where they can escape constituents who come to their usual suites. Tourists will get auditoriums for films and orientation. The Senate dining rooms will be enlarged, in order to eat up a larger subsidy than they now claim. And, of course, the marble lobby will be happy.

In short, future generations are losing the Capitol because of the unspeakable passion for vulgarity that afflicts our times. The preference is for something that is hard and shiny and phony. We reject the ennobling reverence that comes with respect for the subtle patina of age, whether it adorns men, buildings or institutions. That respect will not be increased by the tour guide who tells his audience, "You are now sitting on the site where the U. S. Capitol once stood, until we tore it down to build this fine movie house for your comfort."

□ □ □

D.O.D. PUBLIC RELATIONS—"Mr. Arthur Sylvester, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, was in Saigon being interviewed by the American correspondents. One of the correspondents raised the question about the credibility of American officials and this was the response from Secretary Sylvester: 'Look, if you think any American official is going to tell you the truth, then you're stupid. Did you hear that?—Stupid.' He further stated to them, 'Look, I don't even have to talk to you people. I know how to deal with you through your editors and publishers back in the states.' Perhaps this illustration will answer your questions as to why we have so much confusion about the Viet Nam war."—By Rep. J. Arthur Younger (R.-Calif.)

WRITERS

N. Y. publisher wants books on all subjects, fiction, nonfiction. No fee for professional opinion. FREE: Brochures that show how your book can be published, publicized, sold; tips and article reprints on writing, publishing, contracts. Write Dept. 70G
EXPOSITION 386 Park Ave. So., N.Y. 16

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
(Our Cursed Heritage)
The most fantastic and unbelievable fraud in history. The President and Congress are tools in this giant swindle. Startling facts never before revealed. $1 per copy. Order from — **H. S. KENAN**
1607 South Pond Street
Ocala, Florida 32670
QUANTITY PRICES

And Bankrupt REA

How to Really Bog Down the Mail

By ALICE WIDENER

A bill recently recommended by the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service will, if passed by Congress, bog our mail down deeper in the immovable overload now being handled by the Post Office Department. As if our local post office employes haven't enough to do already, and are often forced to do it in old-fashioned, cramped quarters, they are about to be forced to handle the kind of big heavy packages that up until now have been efficiently handled by our trusty traditional Railway Express Agency, Inc. (REA).

The new bill would increase the allowable weight and size of parcel post packages for handling by the Post Office from 20 to 40 pounds and from 72 to 100 inches.

Now, I don't know how things are at your local post office, but I do know from frequent experience how they are at mine, where the local population has more than doubled since the building was built, and where space is so limited for accommodation of the mail explosion that there is only one window where notices can be presented for receipt of parcel post and only two men there to handle it.

I've stood in line for at least 35 minutes waiting to present a notice for receipt of only a small parcel. Furthermore, the parcel room looks like a rummage sale shop stacked from floor to ceiling. Where my post office will put packages almost three yards long I do not know. How the overworked postal workers could lift, carry and deliver packages weighing 40 pounds—only a little less than the weight allowed for an overseas air traveler for all his or her luggage—is beyond me.

It is alleged that the new bill will decrease a parcel post deficit of about $96 million a year for the Post Office Department. If the bill goes through, I'll bet the department will spend three times that amount to construct post offices roomy enough to house the big packages, or else remodel existing local post offices to do the job, if possible.

If passed, the new bill proposed by the House committee will bankrupt the Railway Express Agency, put its 32,000 full-time employes out of work, and have equally devastating effect on bus lines, motor express carriers and other service outfits. The new bill would put the federal government massively into the freight business between major post office cities; the bill would put added burdens on already overburdened taxpayers.

Is there no end in sight of federal encroachment on private business enterprise in our nation?

As things stand now, the REA does almost a half-billion dollars worth of gross business. In addition to handling our big packages, it is a foreign freight forwarder and customs house broker for all types of cargo. The REA coordinates nearly a half-million miles of inter-city routes via 100 railroads, 38 scheduled airlines, six steamship companies, and 571 motor common carriers. How is the Post Office going to replace the REA service network? Since the U.S. Post Office is now notorious for slow delivery of even first class lightweight letters, how can it handle a vast amount of parcel post packages that really are freight?

At my local post office, we grow so tired standing in line during pre-Christmas and pre-Easter days, we feel like dropping our packages. What will the person standing in line with a parcel post package weighing 40 pounds do?

Undoubtedly, modern conditions have put an enormous financial strain on our Post Office Department and much should be done to help it decrease its deficits. But putting it into the freight business at the expense of private enterprise companies such as our 127-year-old reliable Railway Express Agency isn't the way to cut down on U.S. postal deficits.

In my opinion, the bad Post Office situation is only another instance of our folly in not developing our own underdeveloped nation while we hand out billions to foreign countries. Our postal service is a vital part of our national infrastructure. We Americans have permitted it to sink into decay while we spend huge sums on creating the infrastructure of backward nations where most people can't read or write, much less send and receive mail.

The U.S. Post Office needs help and should get it. But Congress shouldn't penalize U.S. free enterprise and put thousands of Americans out of jobs to extend that help. Let's lighten the Post Office burden so it can deliver our mail, and let's send our big parcel post packages via the Railway Express Agency.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

□ □ □

LBJ Plans Electronic Sales to Communist Bloc

From the Allen-Scott Report

President Johnson has a spectacular card up his sleeve with which he will attempt to trump President de Gaulle's ace in snuggling up to Russia.

In a forthcoming address the President will announce that the United States is prepared to sell satellite communications equipment to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria. The extraordinary offer will include both transmitting and receiving stations.

Still undecided is whether to give the five Iron Curtain countries long-term credits to finance the purchase of this space communications equipment.

That is favored in a position paper prepared for the President by foreign policy advisers. They stress that the basic aim of the plan is to counter a likely Soviet-France move to establish a satellite communications system and link all these countries with it.

White House insiders indicate the President had not intended to make his proposals until next year. But Russo-French developments have pushed it ahead.

The United States is bending every effort to create a global satellite communications system by 1970 at the latest. By that time it is hoped to have all or most European, Latin American, African and Asian countries participating in this system.

By making satellite communications equipment available to the Communist-ruled Eastern European countries, the intent is to circumvent de Gaulle's maneuvers toward that end. France has been strenuously endeavoring to sell color TV equipment to Russia, and this is certain to be discussed during de Gaulle's visit there.

(Copyright 1966, Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

□ □ □

FORESIGHT—Officials in a California school district have decreed that boys must not let bangs grow past their eyebrows. It's a progressive district. They want the kids to look ahead.—From the Minneapolis *Star*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sen. Murphy vs. Kennedy-Shriver and Company

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Sargent Shriver turned up a few days ago before a Senate Labor subcommittee with 10 top assistants in tow. They made an impressive safari as they filed into the TV jungles of the hearing room, briefcased and charted, seriously bent on their big game quest. Mr. Shriver wants another $1.7 billion for the "War on Poverty," and he expects to bring home his trophy.

Pennsylvania's Joe Clark was presiding. Some other senators—Javits, Randolph, Pell—wandered in and out. But the most interesting figures were the junior senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Kennedy; and the junior senator from California, Mr. Murphy; and the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Sargent Shriver himself.

Together they approached the problem of poverty, with Murphy going at it from one direction and Kennedy and Shriver from another; but unlike those famous teams of tunnel drillers, they had no prospect of meeting in the middle of the mountain.

The diffident Kennedy, firm-jawed, mop-haired, speaking so softly he barely could be heard, was there to set up some easy volley-ball questions for his affable brother-in-law. The brisk and competent Shriver, an excellent sales executive, was full of a salesman's rhetoric: "What does the chart show? Let me tell you what the chart shows." And Murphy, ordinarily one of the most articulate men around the Senate, had trouble making his points. Throughout the long morning, he never took his level blue eyes off Shriver; he looked at the leader of the "War on Poverty" as if he thought him not quite right for the part.

Sargent Shriver, poverty program salesman, ignores individuals, thinks only in terms of billions of dollars.

To California's Murphy, poverty is a personal thing. He has known it, in ways that Kennedy and Shriver never have. Murphy grew up in a poor section of Philadelphia, where 50 years ago he attended a grammer school that was 75 per cent Negro. Murphy was 11 when his father died, 13 when his mother died. He was raised as an orphan in the Crocktown neighborhood of Detroit, down behind the ball park, in a tiny house with a wood stove in the kitchen and not enough beds to go around. Later he loaded coal in a Pennsylvania coal mine. He was 23 before he finally saved enough money to finance a year at Yale.

Kennedy and Shriver came to the hearing room, of course, with far different backgrounds. It is inevitable that they should come to the problem of poverty with quite different ideas. Shriver inclines toward the large, galactic view. He thinks in terms of billions of dollars and millions of potential recipients. His prepared statement was addressed to the several "universes of need" among the poor and illiterate. Within 10 years, he thought, if enough money is spent, the universe of poverty can be dispelled.

"What we can accomplish," said Shriver, "will depend of course on what the nation feels it can devote to this effort and the President and Congress believe it should appropriate to it."

To Murphy, gazing in perplexity on the witness, a great deal more is involved than an act of Congress. The government's various crash programs, unplanned, ill-thought, seem to him a fantastic waste of money—and he still sees the waste of money with boyhood eyes. Was it true, he asked Shriver, that the annual cost of training one enrollee in the Job Corps is $11,000? The actual figure, said Shriver, is $9,700; he expects it to drop to $8,000 next year. Murphy looked at his hands as if he were still shoveling coal. "It seems high," he said plaintively, "to the ordinary family."

The adversaries got into argument on the high salaries paid within the OEO, both in Washington and in the field. Shriver brushed the charges aside as the merest nit-picking. Murphy asked about the waste in such scandals as HARYOU-ACT in New York. Shriver reduced him to a decimal point: Sample audits had turned up improprieties in only two-tenths of one per cent of the last billion dollars spent.

Murphy praised the work of a private businessmen's group in Los Angeles, which has provided 5,000 paying jobs for residents of the Watts area without a penny in federal funds. Wasn't this a better approach, he asked, than bureaucratic aid? Shriver made polite murmurs. The universes of need were too vast, he seemed to be saying, for anything but universal federal aid.

Murphy and his Republican colleagues are not flat-out opposed to federal aid. They see its usefulness, especially in the educational supplements that can lead to jobs and thus to self-respect. Their often inarticulate and inchoate protest

Sen. George Murphy (R.-Calif.), orphaned at 13, has known poverty as a personal thing.

goes rather to the philosophy that denies a man the uses of himself.

When 569 staff members are hired to train 624 Job Corpsmen, as at Camp Breckinridge, what room remains for boys to master self-reliance? In the hands of an army of child development experts, what Headstart toddler learns to walk alone? Says Murphy: "They don't teach that any more."

In a way, last week's Senate hearing produced nothing more than the old charges, the old defenses, the same black marks, the same whitewash cover. Yet in the contrast of George Murphy and the Kennedy clan, one caught a suddenly new insight into the nature of man, and the role of the state.

(Copyright 1966, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

SHOPPING CENTER

For special rates for advertising in the Shopping Center page, write to Advertising Department, Human Events, 410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

PRESS 'N PRINT— Amazing new portable mimeograph everyone can afford! Simply press top knobs and out come up to 150 copies without re-inking. Prints in black or color, on paper or cardboard up to 8½" x 14" size. Just right for home, office, church, school, restaurant, organization, or enterprising youngsters. Includes stencils, ink, brush, paper, fluid, instructions. $19.95 (Add $1 postage.) No C.O.D.'s. Guaranteed. The JOHN HANCOCK Co., HE-28, 2427 Cusseta Rd., Columbus, Ga. (Send for free gift brochure.)

GUARANTEED TO STOP BATTERY TROUBLE WITH VX-6

★ *makes old batteries stronger*
★ *makes new batteries last longer*
★ *gives brighter lights*
★ *gives all-weather instant starting*
★ *gives increased power*

MAKE THIS 10-SECOND BATTERY CHECK TODAY

Raise the hood of your car and look at the battery. A green or white formation around the battery or terminals means sulphation and sulphation means your car's battery is dying. You need VX-6 immediately, or you will soon have to spend money for a new battery. If there is no sulphation, you can prevent it by adding VX-6 now — it takes just a minute to increase the life of your battery by years. VX-6 is backed by an unconditional money-back guarantee, for 6 or 12 volt batteries.

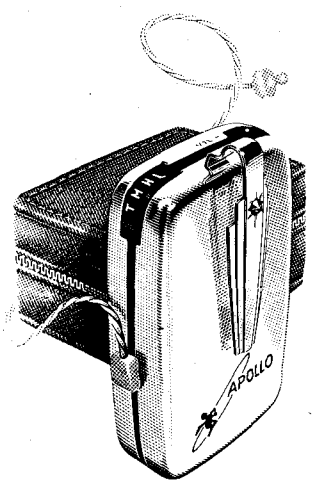
ORDER BLANK

Robert J. Kuefner, P.O. Box 443, Jackson Hgts., N.Y. 11372
Please rush_____VX-6. My check, Money Order enclosed. Price $2.98. (6 for $16, 12 for $29).

NAME_____

STREET_____

CITY/STATE_____ZIP_____



If anyone close to you is hard of hearing, show him the following message. It is more than an ad.

If you have been looking for a hearing aid, you know it's a confusing, frustrating, terribly expensive business.

THAT'S WHY WE BELIEVE YOU WILL WANT TO READ ABOUT THE APOLLO HEARING AID. IT IS MADE FOR US OVERSEAS. IT IS EVERY BIT AS GOOD AS THE BEST $300 AIDS. WE SELL IT FOR $79.

Perhaps no other business is surrounded by such mumbo-jumbo as the sale of hearing aids. If you have been shopping for one you know how bad it is. Prices for good hearing aids are $200 or $300, or even more—often out of reach to those who need them most.

WHAT IS BEING DONE ABOUT IT? Haverhill's has solved the problem. We are exclusive U.S. importers of a number of German and Japanese precision instrument lines. After the most careful testing and investigation we have taken on the U. S. representation of the APOLLO line of hearing aids, product of world famous Taiyo Electronics Company of Tokyo. We handle only their two top-of-the-line models: The TH-500 (a 5-transistor body-type) for those with heavy hearing loss, and the THB-20 (a three-transistor behind-the-ear type) for those with somewhat lighter hearing loss. We sell both for $79. We make this unequivocal statement and are prepared to back it up: **The APOLLO Hearing Aids are in every respect equal or superior to any U.S. made hearing aid, regardless of price, regardless of make**—in terms of operating cost, battery life, gain, frequency response, distortion, and other performance and technical criteria.

WHAT ABOUT THE "WHAT IFS"? What if you don't like the APOLLO Hearing Aid after sending $79? What if it doesn't fill your needs? What if you find the sound displeasing? What if a thousand things? All these are taken care of by a Guarantee that needs no lawyer to translate. It is simple and very much to the point. It is in writing. It is this: You get your money back if you want your money back. No reasons needed—no questions asked. We are so confident that the APOLLO (body-type or behind-the-ear) is a better value than aids costing three times as much that we encourage you to take it to your physician. Ask him to put it to the test. Then ask him what he thinks it costs.

IS THIS YOUR FIRST? No hearing aid, regardless of price or type, will restore the entire world of sound. Probably some day, but not yet. The APOLLO comes about as close as the present state of the science allows. As with any hearing aid, you will find that the sound seems to improve with use. That's because you must become used to the aid—any aid—learn how best to adjust the volume and tone controls for different conditions. Of course, there are complete instructions included with your APOLLO. The APOLLO comes with four standard earpieces. They fit most anybody. Still, should you want a custom earpiece, (molded to the exact contour of your ear) you can easily have one made in your own locality. They're not expensive.

TWO HEARING-AIDS? NOT A BAD IDEA. If you presently own a perfectly good aid (an expensive one) may we suggest that at $79 it's not a bad idea to buy the APOLLO as a spare. Who knows—after trying it and comparing it you may want to retire your present instrument. We wouldn't be surprised.

PLEASE SET YOUR MIND AT EASE. To purchase something this personal and important and expensive by mail (even though it may save you a good $200) is no easy decision. We know that. That's why we guarantee the APOLLO unconditionally against any defects in parts or workmanship for one year. That's why we invite you to investigate us, either through your bank or this publication. If you happen to be a neighbor of ours in the Bay Area, then by all means come by our new showroom in San Francisco's Jackson Square district (526 Washington Street). There you can put the APOLLO to any test you wish.

We can't prove with words that this APOLLO Hearing Aid is worth two or three times seventy-nine dollars. Proof is performance. So we urge you to give the APOLLO the benefit of a trial. Listen to it prove that $79 sounds like $300. Here is the order form.

—ORDER NOW—WITH FIRM ASSURANCE—

HAVERHILL'S 526 Washington St., San Francisco, Calif.
Yes, I wish to receive the APOLLO Hearing Aid checked below. It is clearly understood that I may return the hearing aid in good condition within 30 days if I am dissatisfied for any reason and that my money will be immediately refunded. A written guarantee on parts and workmanship will be enclosed.

☐ TH-500 for heavy hearing loss (body-type)
☐ THB-20 for lighter hearing loss (behind-the-ear-type)

Both aids are finished in gold anodized aluminum with a jeweled clip. They come complete with velvet lined top-grain leather case, spare ear pieces, and extra cord set.

☐ My check or M. O. for $80 ($79 plus $1 postage and insurance) is enclosed.
☐ Please send C.O.D. My good will deposit of $10 is enclosed.

HE-0709

Name_____

Address_____

© 1966 Haverhill's

Searching the World to bring you the Finest

FREE! If you order now, we shall be pleased to include three mercury batteries with your new APOLLO Hearing Aid—enough for 200 hours or more of fine hearing.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

On-the-Spot Report

Communists Hold First Convention Since 1959

By PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE

The first days of summer made most New Yorkers search for an escape from the sweltering heat. Not so the American Communist party and its close friends. Starting on Wednesday, June 22, the CP moved its faithful into the old, stale and beastly hot Webster Hall on the Lower East Side of Manhattan.

The first session began at 7:30 in the evening on Wednesday and a group of young shouting pickets on the outside of the hall forced the comrades to shut the few windows that might have provided any ventilation. The lack of any fresh air, combined with four bomb threats and a droll two-and-a-half-hour (30,000-word) report from Gus Hall, made the convening session something less than a launching pad for "American socialism."

The hall, which cost the CPUSA over $4,000 in rent, was filled with newsmen, close to 300 delegates from across the country, a number of "friendly observers" and 14 foreign Communists. The Students for a Democratic Society sent C. Clark Kissinger, Steve Max and Bob Speck. Other guests included Socialist Norman Thomas, pacifist A. J. Muste and Yale Prof. Staughton Lynd. Those who sweltered through the first night also heard from Henry Winston, Dorothy Healey, Archie Brown, Bettina Aptheker, William Taylor of Los Angeles, Frank Pelligrini of Chicago, Mike Zagarell, the National Youth director, and Rasheed Storey, the party's Harlem youth leader.

Gus Hall, who was reelected general secretary of the party, did not bother to pull any punches in his report as he shouted: "The criminal, brutal U.S. imperialist aggression against the people of Viet Nam is the most vicious, savage, uncivilized assault on a small nation in all the annals of human history."

Hall was also cocky to the point of bragging that "We have a sense of confidence that in their defense of the democratic rights of all Americans the masses will demand the assurance of our party's right to place its position in the market place of ideas."

The only fun on the first day came from the street outside of Webster Hall where the Young Americans for Freedom gave the convention what the New York *Daily News* headlined as a "going over." Not only did a group picket the convention but another group "slipped the mickey in the Commies' vodka," to quote the *News*. The "mickey" was a phoney copy of *The Worker* which was given to the Communists as they entered the hall. The phoney copy looked like the real *Worker* but was designed to harass and make fun of the Communists. Its effectiveness was attested to by the screams from the Communists.

The real *Worker* on June 28, 1966, carried an editorial denouncing the fake issue under the headline "Crude Forgery." The editorial blasted the fake issue in the most hysterical of terms: "The blatant four-page forgery of the *Worker* that was distributed in front of the hall where the 18th convention of the Communist party was meeting is typical of the deceit practiced by Fascist elements in our country."

The wording in the real *Worker* editorial sounded as if it were copied from YAF's phoney issue. "But nobody will be fooled by this crude and vicious forgery," the Communists said. "Anybody who reads the *Worker* even occasionally knows its forthright position on issues facing the nation, and will be disgusted by the cynical and lying misuse of two of its contributors' names over this poisonous propaganda." The *Worker* then branded "the publishers and distributors as enemies of all decency."

The fake *Worker* had a statement from Gus Hall which said in part: "We have already decided a number of issues for you prior to the convention. We have done this in order to leave your time free for socializing and sleeping during the speeches and reports.

"We stand on the precipice of history at this convention. One serious shove and we will topple over."

One full page of pictures in the parody decried "Terror in Viet Nam" and showed pictures of Viet Cong atrocities. Another article told of Nazis in the German government—the East German government.

But there was little laughter in Webster Hall during the five-day convention. This convention of the CPUSA marked the first time since December 1959 that the Communists had held a national convention, although their own constitution requires a convention at least once every two years. The Communists contended that the threat of prosecution arising from the Internal Security Act of 1950 prevented them from holding a national meeting. Only when the United States Supreme Court ruled last November that Communists may use their privilege against self-incrimination and refuse to register as Communists with the attorney general did they decide to go ahead with their convention.

Once this national gathering got into full swing, the comrades began to meet from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. without any direct coverage from the press or outside observers. Daily news conferences were held by various participants at the convention, but the press only had their word for what had taken place inside Webster Hall. *Human Events*, however, infiltrated the meetings and has a nearly verbatim report of the five-day session.

There were a number of young people in attendance at this convention. Along with the old names—Bettina Aptheker, Mike Zagarell and Danny Rubin—there were also a surprising number of DuBois people. The weekend prior to the convention, the DuBois Clubs had met in Chicago, where their new offices are now located, and, true to form, named a number of CP members to top jobs. Among the Communists elected to national offices were Franklin Alexander, a Negro from Watts who was made national chairman; Charles Harris, a Negro organizer from Chicago who was elected national community organizing field secretary, and Hugh Fowler, who was named executive secretary.

The Communist party national convention heard a report from Bettina Aptheker which attempted to perpetuate the myth that the youth of the country are swinging to communism. Miss Aptheker (wife of Jack Kurzweil; Bettina refuses to use her married name) attacked the other "ultra-left" youth groups (Progressive Labor and the various Trotskyist tendencies) as being too sectarian and criticized the DuBois Clubs for not expanding their base among non-Communist youth. This latter charge surprised some delegates, since the DuBois leadership had just elected Communists to their top posts.

Bettina Aptheker also went on to say that the college youth of the South would be the next target for the CP. According to a report read by Miss Aptheker: "We must open party work in the South by establishing a project there next year." She then went on to picture college students as being "colonized" and repressed by college trustees and regents. Then she added that "most regents don't know a bloody thing about education and should keep their noses out."

On Friday the Communists admitted that they had made few significant inroads into the Negro communities. Claude Lightfoot, who recently was in hot water in Chicago for being a "slumlord," bemoaned the fact that Negroes are not joining up. Lightfoot claimed that the party might now have "1,000 or 2,000" Negroes, but this is an obvious exaggeration.

The Communist party tried all manner of deception with the press, including a news conference on "youth" at which the CP spokesman was introduced as a 20-year-old New York delegate named Bob Eliot. "Bob Eliot" is in reality Bob Heissler, who was the former head of the DuBois Clubs in New York City.

One of the discussion bulletins at the convention dealt with the problems of youth in the country today. The Communist party admitted that the political "right deals with genuine problems and offers, in many cases, plausible counter alternatives to the bankruptcy of both parties."

Undoubtedly, one of the most interesting discussions at the convention dealt with the relationship of the Communist party and the Democratic party. A draft document at the convention discussed the possibility of the Communists working within the Democratic party. This document and the discussion surrounding it dealt with what the Communists termed a "revolt in the Democratic party." The Communists contended that the Democrats had been "betrayed by their standard bearer" over the war in Viet Nam. According to the discussion, the Democratic revolt had now taken on a "national coordinated form" that held significance far beyond the 1966 elections.

The Communists reasoned that because a number of liberal-left Democrats have opposed the war in Viet Nam it is now possible to try to influence the whole of the Democratic party into a more leftward direction. A number of delegates were especially enthusiastic over the leftward swing of Bobby Kennedy and the Reform Democratic Movement in New York City.

The delegates heard one report which claimed that "over one million pieces of Communist literature have been gobbled up in the last 18 months" and that "Communist spokesmen participate in the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam."

Another report gave a program for the future which proposed that Communists concentrate cadre, literature and finances on Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and western Pennsylvania; on steel, auto and transportation industries; and on Negro areas in Harlem the south side of Chicago and in the South.

The whole convention was devoted to reports and discussions with the exception of a cold buffet supper on Saturday evening. Later that evening the delegates danced and listened to folk music.

A "Draft Program" for the CPUSA had been submitted to the membership some months ago and it was assumed that this would be the basis for the new Communist drive for respectability. Instead, Gus Hall and the National Committee, later supported by a unanimous "vote" from the delegates, decided to wait a year to hold another special national convention to decide on the "program" for the party.

The Soviet Union sent the CPUSA a message of "solidarity" which read in part: "The Communist Party of the U.S.A. has won the deep respect of Communists of all countries by its principled struggle in defense of the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism, by its consistent effort to strengthen the unity of the world Communist move-

Continued on page 15

Gus Hall addresses delegates.

18
CONVENTION COMMUNIST PARTY U·S·A
"END THE WAR IN VIETNAM WITHDRAW THE TROOPS NOW"
Socialism Our Country! Our Time!"
UNITED IN STRUGGLE NEGRO WHITE FOR EQUALITY AND

Opening day of the convention.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

When Ronald Reagan recently addressed the National Press Club in Washington, he skillfully answered questions about state and national issues.

Echoes of 1964

Reagan Gets 'The Treatment'

Does the script sound familiar? You've sat through the same show before.

From the Chicago *Tribune*

It is no surprise that the liberal big guns are being unlimbered to give Ronald Reagan what may be called "the Goldwater treatment." Mr. Reagan's lopsided triumph in the contest for the Republican nomination for governor in the California primary, no less than the fact that he ran better than 60,000 votes ahead of the Democratic incumbent, Pat Brown, are evoking trumpetings of alarm from the Liberal Establishment from coast to coast.

The panic is almost equal to that which was aroused when Sen. Barry Goldwater won the Republican presidential nomination by a runaway margin at the San Francisco convention of 1964. The hatchet brigade immediately got to work on Goldwater (they had been at it long in advance of the convention), and now they are honing their axes for Reagan.

What is the accusation? First, that Reagan has been an actor—as if Jack Kennedy, Bobby Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey, to name only a few and not to except the incomparable Republican thespian, Sen. Everett Dirksen, are not all actors to the best of their ability, given to hamming it up on all occasions.

The complaint against Reagan really is not that he is an actor, but that he is an effective and convincing actor, gifted with the talents that get through to audiences on the mass communications media—TV and the screen.

If Jack Kennedy, or Bobby, aroused an emotional response that induced bobby-soxers to try to touch them, that, according to the liberal commentators, was because they were charismatic. But if Reagan is charismatic, that only proves he is an actor. (See, you can't win.)

The second rap on Reagan is that he is a conservative and a Goldwater man. According to the liberals of both parties, if you are a Republican the only acceptable kind is that of the Romneys, Rockefellers and Scrantons, not to mention Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel of California, who had no stomach for taking on Reagan in the primary. Reagan made the most effective speech for Goldwater in the 1964 campaign. It is intolerable to the liberals that he should be so very much alive when they long ago had closed the autopsy with the verdict that conservatism was dead.

Since the California primary, we have noticed at the liberal wailing wall Emmet John Hughes of *Newsweek*, the columnists Evans and Novak, Roscoe Drummond, and Joe Alsop (Reagan "is nothing but Goldwater mutton dressed as middle-of-the-road lamb") plus, inevitably, the New York *Times*, which finds nothing implausible in Bobby Kennedy or Mayor John Lindsay, but manifests its sorrowful concern over a man 3,000 miles away.

We see the same themes invoked against Sen. Goldwater refurbished in the propaganda against Reagan. A vote for him, according to Alsop, will be "influenced by blind prejudice and instinctive apprehension." The voters, you see, must be scared away from him, as they were scared away from Goldwater.

To Drummond the question is how much impetus has been imparted to the "far right" by Reagan's victory. (It does not matter that Mr. Eisenhower has termed him "a man of great integrity and common sense.") Hughes finds it all "a political jest." Evans and Novak refer to "Barry Goldwater's top California cheerleader." The *Times* upbraids the Republicans for proceeding "against all counsels of common sense and political prudence."

If you are familiar with the script, it is because you have sat through the same show before.

□ □ □

SMALL WORLD—When California's GOP nominee for governor, Ronald Reagan, was in Washington recently, he renewed an old show business friendship with Rep. H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa). It seems that 30 years ago Reagan and Gross operated as a news-sports radio team on Iowa's station WHO.

BOOK NOTES

A Book-By-Mail Service For HUMAN EVENTS Readers

That we take note of a book here does not necessarily mean we fully endorse it, nor even that it is written from a conservative viewpoint. It means merely that we regard it as one which may have an impact on political thinking, and accordingly may be of interest to our readers.

THE EDITORS

KONRAD ADENAUER MEMOIRS 1945-1953 (Henry Regnery Co., 477 pages, $10.00).

This first volume of the memoirs of Konrad Adenauer covers those advanced years of his life when most men would contemplate the serenity of retirement. But in Adenauer's case, the years beyond 70 proved to be the most productive period in a long and illustrious political career.

His memories of a remarkable life begin with Adenauer's arrest by the Nazis in 1944 and proceed to describe in prodigious detail Germany's economic revival and the creation of the Federal Republic in 1949. They end with his memorable visit to the United States in 1953.

No single person has, more than Adenauer, stamped his spirit on Western Europe. Hence, this volume will be indispensable to those contemporary and future observers who care to understand the miracle he helped bring about.

THE LEGALITY OF U. S. PARTICIPATION IN THE DEFENSE OF VIET NAM (U. S. Department of State publication, 16 pages, 15 cents).

This is an excellent, succinct statement of the legal basis of our support of the South Vietnamese. The palaver of the peaceniks and doves sometimes holds that the actions of U. S. forces in Viet Nam violate international law and the U. N. Charter. Such arguments are shown by this study to be pure gibberish. (Order directly from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.)

THE THOUGHT REVOLUTION by Tung Chi-ping and Humphrey Evans (Coward-McCann, 254 pages, $5.00).

This book deals with the day-to-day life of a young Chinese student growing up under the Communist regime. Tung Chi-ping, whose biography it is, defected from the Chinese Communists in 1964 in a dramatic and well-publicized flight to the West.

THE COMMUNIST CONTROVERSY IN WASHINGTON By Earl Latham (Harvard University Press, 446 pages, $7.95).

The author recognizes that "There is a new generation of people who have no memory of the tensions about communism in the years from the confrontation of Hiss and Chambers to the condemnation of Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin by the United States Senate; and for whom the names of the principals in a hundred sensations are as faded in interest as in mind." Mr. Latham deals objectively with the noteworthy cases of Communist penetration and influence of government agencies since the New Deal. This book is of value to those seeking a brief treatment of episodes as the Hiss-Chambers case; the I.P.R. Investigation and the McCarthy and McCarran Committee hearings.

PASS THE POVERTY PLEASE by Patty Newman and Joyce Wenger (Constructive Action, Inc., Box 4006, Whittier, Calif. 190 pages, 75 cents).

This little book is helpful in understanding the Administration's "War on Poverty," that orgy of waste by which the federal government seems to be working to make poverty a universal condition. The authors—both are wives and mothers—have marshalled their facts well and the result is a readable, but anger-provoking commentary. Read it at your own risk; for even the meekest reader may find himself storming into his local O.E.O., immersing the bureaucrat-in-charge in a sea of facts demonstrating why the "War On Poverty" stands no more chance of success than the War on Evil. (Order directly from Constructive Action.)

HUMAN EVENTS • 410 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C.

My check for $ _____ is enclosed. Please send me these books:

_____ (Title)

_____ (Title)

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____

City _____

State _____ ZIP _____

Humphrey Eyes Athletic Gap

From the Arizona *Republic*

Because there seems to be no area safe from federal intervention, it was just a matter of time until some government official realized that we were neglecting the area of sports.

Not surprisingly, the first high-level official to suggest that America close the athletic gap was Vice President Hubert Humphrey. On a recent network TV program, "Russian Sports Revolution," Humphrey compared the Soviet challenge in sports to the Soviet challenge with Sputnik. He added: "We are going to be humiliated as a great nation unless we buckle down to the task of giving our young people a chance to compete."

Although the vice president did not spell out precisely how America must meet this challenge, he urged construction of facilities to develop minor sports. After all, he lamented, we have only one skating rink of Olympic size for speed skating, and we have only one bobsled run that is of Olympic standard.

Frankly, had Humphrey not called our attention to it, most Americans would have been blissfully ignorant of the skating rink gap and the bobsled run gap—gaps which, unlike the asserted missile gap of only a half-dozen years ago, probably exist in fact as well as in political rhetoric.

But we can only ask, So what?

Of course it would be better if more Americans vacated chairs in front of their TV sets and engaged in athletic activity. Of course we would be better off as participants rather than as spectators. Of course our national pride would be inflated if we could claim that our athletes are the fastest, the toughest, the most dexterous.

But would it be worth the cost which inevitably would accompany the implied "remedy"? Even the New York *Times*, which generally favors federal intervention, noted that Americans have traditionally valued sports as a means of individual physical development and as a form of recreation, in which stress is placed on sportsmanship and the virtues of competition for the sake of competition.

We much prefer that America lag behind Russia in athletics rather than adopt the Russian attitude that athletics is the concern of the government.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Supreme Court Clears Cain of Murder of Abel

By MORRIE RYSKIND

The Supreme Court, usually content with making history, completely rewrote it when it reversed a lower court sentence imposed some 5,700 years ago. By a 5-to-4 decision, it absolved Cain of the murder of Abel.

At the same time, the court made it clear that it stood by its recent dictum that the new strict rules on police questioning of suspects were not to be applied retroactively. "The exception was made," said Justice Warren, "in the interest of the greater good. We wanted to correct once and for all the judicial errors in the case of the People vs. Cain, which set a false precedent for 5,700 years and has resulted in so many miscarriages of justice."

Here, in lay language, are the highlights of the majority opinion, which was written by the chief justice:

The so-called confession (Genesis, Chapter 4) was obtained by an Officer Who failed to tell Cain he need not testify against himself and that he had a right to have an attorney present during the questioning. The mere fact that there were no lawyers in existence at the time in no way abrogated the constitutional rights of the suspect to be represented by counsel.

By the Officer's own report, the defendant, when first questioned, said straightforwardly he did not know where Abel was and could hardly be expected to, not being his brother's keeper. It was only after custodial interrogation, during which Cain was virtually incommunicado, that he broke down and "confessed."

During that period, the Officer asserted He heard Abel's blood crying from the ground, a patently false statement designed to terrorize the defendant. Any confession obtained under duress by the use of such nefarious "third-degree" techniques can have no standing before the bar of justice.

There is prima-facie evidence, too, that the police brutality was not only psychological but shockingly physical. Before the interrogation, the suspect was unscarred; after it, he bore the so-called mark of Cain, a memento of his savage ordeal that remained with him the rest of his life.

Further proof, if any were needed, of the Star Chamber quality of the proceedings, lies in the undisputed fact that the Officer acted not only as prosecutor, but as judge and jury, too. "The whole case smacks of blatant McCarthyism," the report concludes, "and the judgement of the lower court is hereby reversed."

It is a little too early, perhaps, to predict all the consequences of this landmark decision. But, sparing no expense, your reporter immediately got into telephonic communication with the parties most vitally concerned.

Located in the Land of Nod, somewhere East of Eden, Lamech Cain, a direct descendant of the accused, said: "It is a wonderful thing to have great-great-great-great-grandpappy's name cleared after all these years. We always knew he was innocent, and the family never gave up hope. Our deep thanks to the many people and organizations, especially the Nod Civil Liberties Union, the Friends of Lady Macbeth, and the local chapter of the DuBois Clubs, who contributed so much of their time and money to get the issue before the Warren Court."

Thus a spokesman for the Gideon Society: "No matter what our individual opinions may be, our directors plan to abide by the court's ruling. All our Bibles will be withdrawn from hotel rooms at once, and a revised 4th Chapter of Genesis will be written to conform with the decision. We will probably delete the confession and simply say Abel was slain by a person or persons unknown."

Mayor John Lindsay of New York: "This case proves the absolute necessity of having a police review board."

Atty. Gen. Katzenbach: "My department is making a careful study of the decision and, if the circumstances warrant it, I shall not hesitate to institute impeachment proceedings against the Officer for obstructing the law. And, if necessary, I shall send federal deputies to bring Him into custody."

The Officer in question could not be reached for a statement. He is said to be the head of a religious cult, but some local churchmen I queried indicated they thought He had passed away recently.

(Copyright 1966, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

Despite Commencement Speakers

Earning Money Is Not Immoral

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Among the commencement addresses I've read since the end of the school year is a theme that rings a bell for me—an alarm bell. The theme goes something like this:

Young men and women going out in the world must not think of money or material things. They must seek "serenity." They must dedicate their lives to "serving humanity," to "serving the state," to "helping the people," to "being great human beings rather than merely rich ones."

The people who badly need to go to school are not the young men and women who have to listen to such stuff; the people who badly need some "learning" are the people who talk like that.

It may sound good. It freely uses the words of morality, but in reality such statements are profoundly immoral.

Taken in full context, the statements say that it is immoral to work for yourself, but moral to work for someone else. They say it is not "profoundly moral" to work for a profit, but that it is profoundly moral to work in a public service that is paid for by the work of someone else.

There is in many of these addlepated statements a deliberate attempt to make money appear to be immoral—unless it is "public" money.

Let's get this straight. Money is neither moral nor immoral. It is not endowed with virtue or evil. It is a convenient way of keeping track of work done. The morality and the immorality of money concerns the manner in which it is obtained.

In my view it is profoundly moral to work for money. It is the way most men decently maintain their dignity and provide for their needs.

It is profoundly immoral to be made to work for nothing, to be forced to work without return, whether that force is applied in the name of some profoundly moral cause or in the name of naked slavery.

In a free society, of course, a man should be free to work for whatever reason he wants and for whatever reward he can negotiate. Youngsters leaving school are free to "serve the people" if they want. The reward to them may be better than money—a good feeling or something.

But who pays the freight for these profoundly moral enterprises? Except in the case of actual charity, where a person expends his own resources, someone else has to pay the bills by doing the work that earns the money.

The profoundly moral question of our time is simply whether it is moral to compel some men to work extra hard in order to pay for the plans, programs, policies, even the whims of others. Is it moral to force labor from some men, give them no direct return and then justify the spending on the basis of "public good"?

Just who is "the public"? Doesn't it include the people who make the money as well as those who want to spend it?

I hope that all the young people who have heard so many vague attacks against money and the private men who make it—and who make it mean something—will think about these things after they have taken off their caps and gowns and rolled up their sleeves.

(Copyright 1966, Los Angeles *Times*)

Conservative CLASSIFIED CORNER

Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus $1 for box number if desired. The fifth in a series of identical ads will be given free as a frequency bonus. Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

FOR SALE

Upset your liberal "friends" with these buttons: Liberalism And Literacy Don't Mix, Fight Collectivist Tyranny, Smash Red Treason, Liberals Are Through In '72, Back HUAC, L.B.J., for L.B.J., I'm More Afraid Of Sellout Than Fallout, Liberals Meet Their Fate In '68, None Of The Way With L.B.J., Liberalism Promotes Racial Unrest, I'm A Card Carrying American, all 1 3/4" or larger in diameter. SUPPLY LIMITED, ACT NOW. 1-4 25¢ each, any combination: 5 for $1.00 or 11 for $2.00, send to: Super Underground Buttons, 1534 Roxanna Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20012.

VACATIONS

ISLAND FAMILY VACATION: run away for a summer of adventure with your family to Adventure Inn on subtropical Hilton Head Island, S.C., just halfway between New York and Miami. While you relax on a 13-mile secluded beach, play tennis or golf on championship courses beside the sea—let the children go blue-crabbing, horseback riding along plantation trails, bird-watching, exploring old forts and tabby ruins, hunting for sea turtle tracks and sand dollars, or learning a new handicraft from our expert Youth Director. $81 each includes 6 days, 5 nights, breakfasts and dinners, double room on ocean, many activities. Children only a little extra. Write for brochure to Adventure Inn, Box 55, Hilton Head Island, S.C. Call 803-785-3372.

PUBLICATIONS

Get the AMAZING SWORD OF THE LORD, 52 issues ONLY $3.00! Dr. John R. Rice, Editor. Box 1099, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

SERVICES

Two "will" forms and 64-page booklet about wills. Written by Attorney Harry Hibshman. Complete — $1.00. National Forms, Box 48313-HE, Los Angeles 48, Calif.

Anti-Communist films for sale or rent. Write **Human Events**, Box V-129.

PERSONALS

OVERSEAS POSITIONS offer high salaries, free travel. Comprehensive new booklet "Guide to Employment Abroad" covers all possibilities in 60 countries, all occupations. Includes exclusive "Directory of American Companies Overseas." Send $1.00. Airmail 30¢ extra. Satisfaction guaranteed or payment refunded. Hill International Publications, P. O. Box 79-E, East Islip, N.Y. 11730.

WANTED: People to develop fabulous resources of a tropical paradise on profit-sharing basis without political privilege or plunder. Also people to work in sales programs in U.S. in cooperation with this development. No restrictions. Write MAPKA, 1113 Sanger, New Braunfels, Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS

Birthday-Graduation Gift Problems? Solve them with one-year gift subscriptions to **Human Events**. Send us your order now, no matter when you want the gift to begin, and let us do the remembering. We will suspend your order and schedule a beautifully personalized gift announcement card to arrive on the appropriate date; start the subscription a week after the gift announcement; and send you an invoice after the subscription starts. And, as your special bonus, we will send you 15 MISSION '66 Premium Stamps (redeemable for valuable premiums listed in most issues of HUMAN EVENTS) for each gift you send. Simply (1) list on a plain sheet of paper your name and address; (2) that of your recipients; (3) the date each gift announcement card should arrive; (4) whether a birthday or graduation gift; and (5) how the gift announcement card should be signed. That's all—we'll do the rest. Special gift rates: First one-year subscription, $12.50—each additional subscription $9.95. Send to **Human Events**, Gift Service Department, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
Order Blank

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ ZIP_____

Copy_____

☐ Assign a box number To Run_____ Times

Human Events • 410 First Street, S. E. • Washington, D. C. 20003

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Anti-Waste Bill

By REP. JACKSON BETTS (R.-Ohio)

Waste, inefficiency and mismanagement of public funds are subjects of much discussion but little action by the executive in recent years. The trouble has been that few efforts go to the source of these problems—the individuals and administrative procedures underlying misuse of our tax dollars. I have introduced a bill which would: (1) require publication by the General Accounting Office of the names of government employes personally responsible for failing to comply with laws governing spending policies; (2) require that before a new federal agency begins operation that consultation must be held with the comptroller general to become well acquainted with disbursement and contracting procedures; (3) suspend funds from all agencies whose accounting systems have not been approved by the General Accounting Office within two years after passage of this bill; (4) require that every agency report corrective action designed to prevent recurring waste where uncovered by the General Accounting Office. Savings of $294.3 million (based on 1964 estimates) could result if my bill were enacted by Congress.

Why Exceed Budget?

By REP. FRANK T. BOW (R.-Ohio)

It is easy to anticipate the comments of congressional critics who have accepted the President's prediction that Congress will exceed his budget by over $3 billion this year. However, there is no reason why Congress should do so, even with the recent increase in defense appropriations. Only two of the regular annual appropriation bills have been enacted. Four others have passed the House but have not been debated in the Senate. The remainder have not been reported out of the House Appropriations Committee. Congress can and should review the remaining bills very carefully and find areas where reductions can compensate for the additional defense requirements. The White House can and should assist in this activity by reexamining the requirements of each agency and submitting revised and reduced estimates.

Aiding the Enemy

By REP. JOHN BUCHANAN (R.-Ala.)

Recently, I joined with Rep. Joe Pool (D.-Tex.) in introducing legislation providing fines and prison sentences for anyone who gives assistance to forces hostile to the United States, or who obstructs U.S. military personnel or their transportation. This bill was prompted by acts committed by anti-war left-wing elements against our servicemen. I'm sure most of you remember the beatniks who lay in front of a troop train out in Oakland, Calif. This kind of civil disobedience cannot be tolerated when we are fighting Communist aggression in South Viet Nam.

There exist in the United States certain organizations, groups and persons who adhere to the purposes and objectives of the world Communist movement, who seek to give aid, assistance and comfort to forces hostile to the government of the United States. They also attempt to enlist others in support of Communist purposes and objectives, with the intent of obstructing and defeating the defense activities of this nation. . Such groups and individuals cannot be allowed to go about their subversive business thinking that their only penalty will be a small fine or a few days in jail. This legislation sets a fine of not more than $20,000 and an imprisonment of not more than 20 years, or both, for those convicted.

Failure of Yugoslav Agriculture

By SEN. FRANK LAUSCHE (D.-Ohio)

The failure in the Communist agricultural program in Yugoslavia is a mere repetition of the same failures that have appeared in other countries managing their farms on a Socialistic basis.

In Yugoslavia, farming is done in what is called two sectors—the privately operated on the one hand and the government operated on the other. Privately owned farms in Yugoslavia number about 2.618 million; 48 per cent of the total Yugoslav population is engaged in tilling the land of these independent farms having an area of about 22 million acres or 80 per cent of the total Yugoslav arable land. These privately operated farms produce 73 per cent of the total product of wheat, 86 per cent of corn, and 70 per cent of yearly meat products.

The private farmer is not supported either by federal-state or any other public funds. They pay heavy taxes and are compelled to sell their produce to the cooperatives and other licensed buyers. The ceiling price of their farm products is fixed by the government to the disadvantage of the farmer and in favor of the Socialistic buying agency of the government.

They do not get any credit in the fixed price for capital investments made to procure farming machinery and equipment.

The Socialist sector of the Yugoslav agriculture consists of around 300 "state farms" and 2,100 "farm cooperatives," that is, farms managed in and by the cooperatives. The aggregate acreage in these Socialist-operated farms is 3.12 million.

The Communist government invested in these socialistically managed farms during the years of 1957-65 more than $1 billion; but in spite of this support, one-third of these farms operated with appalling deficits in 1964.

In Yugoslavia the total farm production increased from a level of 2.5 million tons in 1955 to a new level of 3.5 million tons in 1965; however, the Yugoslav consumption of food in the same period reached a level of 4.5 million tons per year.

You will observe that in 1965 there was a deficiency of one million tons of farm products to adequately care for the food needs of these Yugoslavs.

Experts in agriculture who have studied the farm situation in Yugoslavia rather uniformly declare that this deficit of one million tons of food could easily be made up by the capability of the 2.618 million private farmers if they were left free to operate without governmentally imposed pressures, restrictions, fixed prices and discriminatory taxes intended to drive the private farmer into the cooperative and, primarily, into the state farm.

Tito has been in the habit of coming to the United States for special consideration in his efforts to obtain the food produced by the American farmer under a capitalistic system, to feed the people of his highly praised Communist economy.

The liberal help that the United States has given to Tito by way of American wheat sold at extraordinary favorable terms has operated as a disservice in the long run to the Yugoslav people. It has encouraged the Yugoslav government to continue its drive to socialize agriculture which for 20 years has demonstrated its inefficiency and killing effect upon the farmer.

Superficially it would appear that in Yugoslavia the private farmer is allowed to exist, but the truth is that he is deliberately burdened with discriminatory heavy taxation, obstructed by governmental restrictions, and demoralized by the government fixing unrealistically the maximum prices.

He is subordinated in his ability to get fertilizer and farm machinery in favor of the cooperatives and state farms.

So long as the United States continues supplying the deficit of Tito's Socialistic farm program, the farmer of Yugoslavia will not be allowed to solve the shortage.

Before Tito's regime, Yugoslavia was an exporter of farm products; now it cannot produce enough to take care of its own people.

Continued from Page 12

Communists Hold Party Convention

ment. . . . Long live the Communist Party of the U.S.A."

The North Korean Communists cabled this message: "We express internationalist solidarity with your struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to safeguard the freedom and democratic rights of the working people and the constitutional rights of the Negroes."

Of 108 people nominated for the National Committee of the CPUSA, 80 were elected. The names of those elected were the best-kept secret at the convention and the party spokesmen refused to release any of them to the press. *Human Events* knows, however, that the following were among the 80 elected: James Jackson, Dorothy Healey, Roscow Proctor, Herbert Aptheker, George Meyers, Claude Lightfoot, Gil Green, Hyman Lumer, Carl Winter, Mike Zagarell, Danny Rubin, Betty Gannett and Felix Ojeda.

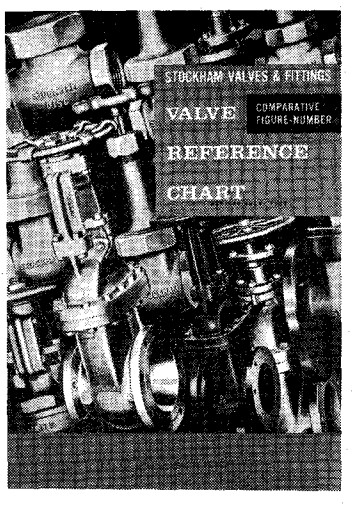
While the delegates sat upstairs in the main "ballroom" of Webster Hall, the newly elected National Committee met downstairs and in no surprise move, acclaimed Gus Hall as their leader. Hall, who is 55, jumped bail after his conviction of Smith Act violations in 1950. He was captured in Mexico in 1951 and imprisoned until 1957. Hall as a leader of the "working class" lives in a $30,000 home in New Rochelle, N.Y., and rides in a chauffeur-driven car. His chauffeur is Joe Brandt, who also acts as the business manager of the *Worker*.

The delegates also decided to make Henry Winston their national chairman. Winston, who is blind, will serve only as a figurehead.

Sunday afternoon saw the various "elections" for office take place and then both Hall and Winston spoke to the convention. Gus Hall had the audacity to remind the delegates that "the membership retains final control over its leaders."

Winston then took the rostrum and said "I now declare the 18th Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A., adjourned."

As the delegates filed out of the convention one of the older members was overheard to say, "It just wasn't like it used to be. Even with all the shouting and clapping it just doesn't seem like we're getting anywhere." Maybe he was right, but at least the Communists have decided that the time is right to begin an open campaign for a "Socialist America."



YOU SHOULD HAVE THIS CHART IF YOU SPECIFY or BUY VALVES

The most complete cross reference of valve figure numbers in the valve industry . . . . . and in handy chart form.

YOUR FREE COPY WILL BE SENT IMMEDIATELY UPON REQUEST

write us today

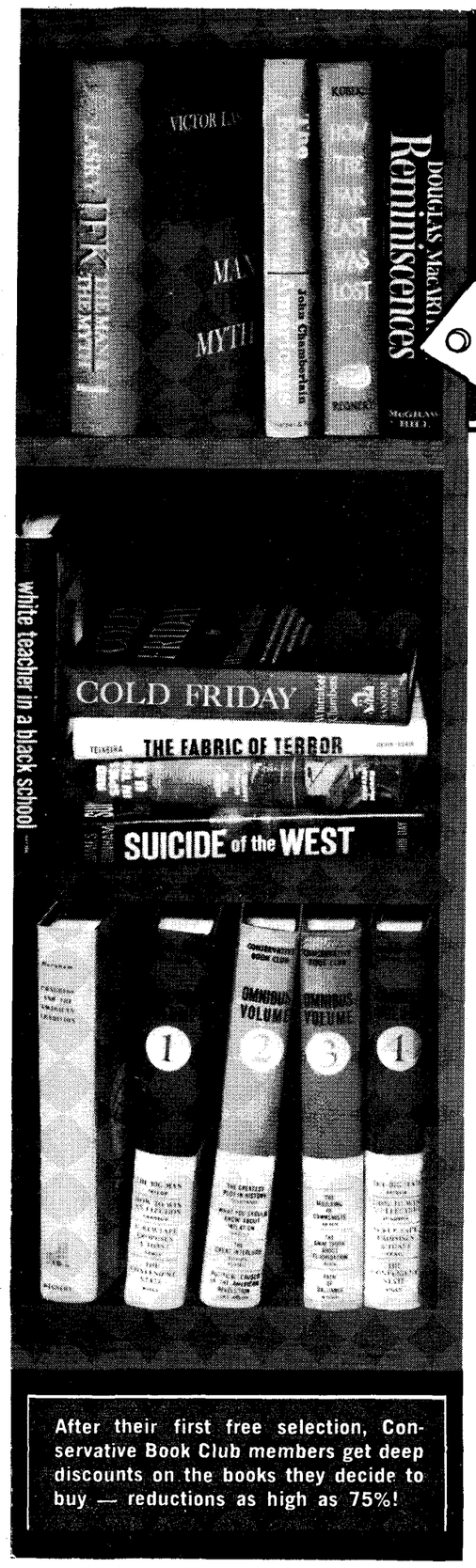
Manufacturers of

Bronze, Iron, Ductile, Steel and Wedgeplug Valves, Malleable, Cast Iron and Ductile Pipe Fittings.

STOCKHAM VALVES and FITTINGS

4000 10th Avenue, No. / Birmingham, Alabama 35222

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



After their first free selection, Conservative Book Club members get deep discounts on the books they decide to buy — reductions as high as 75%!

Take a Gift Volume

Values to $18.40

from our Conservative Book Shelf

36. JFK: THE MAN AND THE MYTH by Victor Lasky. This book appeared in September, 1963 and immediately blazed its way to the top of the bestseller list. It is the only candid book on John F. Kennedy — his family, his advisors, his record in Congress and as President. The tragic death of President Kennedy has understandably muted much of the criticism of his Administration. Yet the record must not be ignored — because most of the men who made it, and their policies, are still with us. This is a devastating critique, and a wonderfully witty (yet disturbing) picture of how our professional mythmakers construct their cardboard heroes. **Retail price $7.95.**

23. REMINISCENCES . . . personal memoirs of Gen. Douglas MacArthur . . . events and outspoken personal views never before revealed: FDR's Russia-first, U. S.-last policies in World War II; how America kept pouring supplies into Russia while our boys were dying emptyhanded on Bataan. And Korea: Washington's incredible refusal to let our aircraft pursue Red planes attacking ours. The General's early years, World War I, the Roosevelt years, World War II, Korea. 50 photographs, full-color frontispiece, 7 maps, 448 pages. **Retail price $6.95**

57. THE PENKOVSKIY PAPERS, written by Oleg Penkovskiy, former Soviet military intelligence agent who became the West's master spy in the Kremlin. His writings, smuggled out of the U.S.S.R., give us fair warning of Russia's **real** intentions: the "first-strike" mentality of new Russian officers . . . Red research to **maximize** radioactive fallout in their bombs . . . specific data on the frightening extent of Soviet spying in the U.S. The most explosive book to come out of the Cold War. **Retail price $5.95.**

31. HOW THE FAR EAST WAS LOST by Anthony Kubek. Why did we throw China to the Reds? Was it treason — or incredible stupidity? Kubek thinks it was both and he documents his findings in detail: Why Marshall "disappeared" the morning of Pearl Harbor. The full story of the Institute of Pacific Relations . . . how it conditioned the American people to abandon China to the Reds. How FDR and Stalin axed Churchill at Teheran. Includes names of newsmen who boosted Mao. Fully documented. Index. **Retail price $10.00.**

25. WHITE TEACHER IN A BLACK SCHOOL. Robert Kendall's first-hand account of what our Liberal education system does to its victims. Far from the ivory towers where the Liberals draw up their plans for us, Kendall and his Los Angeles Negro students must live these plans . . . *and it's hell! You won't be able to put* this book down; you'll read it with mounting outrage. **Retail price $4.95.**

15. SUICIDE OF THE WEST. James Burnham gives brilliant answers to questions that underlie every political issue of our time: **Why do we keep on losing? What is the rot that is eating away at our society?** He lays bare the Liberal ideology with pitiless logic and deep insight. EXTRA: "39 Articles of Liberalism," fascinating test for gauging someone's politics. **Retail price $5.95.**

43. THE LIBERAL ESTABLISHMENT. M. Stanton Evans' shocker is far more than a sober, factual indictment of the American Liberals now in power. It is a frightening disclosure of their basic intentions: their calculated attacks on the American system. "Believe this to be the most concise book of its kind ever written. Hope all America reads it." —Barry Goldwater. **Retail price $5.95.**

51. ROOTS OF CAPITALISM. Revised Edition. John Chamberlain's masterful explanation, in simple non-technical language, of the way free enterprise really works. Explains the foundations of capitalism and why it is a bedrock of liberty . . . shows how it sky-rocketed standards of living . . . shatters the myth that unions have brought up wage levels . . . warns about small men in high places who are frightened by freedom, and who govern accordingly. An enthralling book in every respect. **Retail price $5.95.**

21. OMNIBUS VOLUME 1: HOW TO WIN AN ELECTION by Stephen C. Shadegg. **Unabridged.** THE BIG MAN, Henry J. Taylor's torrid novel. **Unabridged.** SCREWTAPE PROPOSES A TOAST, Excerpt from C. S. Lewis' "The World's Last Night". THE CONVENIENT STATE, Excerpt from "What is Conservatism?" by Garry Wills. 4 selections in one. **Retail value $18.40.**

55. OUR VIETNAM NIGHTMARE by Marguerite Higgins. Outspoken, accurate, **chilling** report in the all-but-dead tradition of enterprising, dig-out-the-facts journalism. Inescapable evidence that the overthrow of Diem was actually triggered in the State Department. How our Liberal leaders sandbagged our own allies. The price, in young American dead, for Cabot Lodge's incredible arrogance. Why Johnson's fear of Peking is completely unwarranted. The whole book is stained red with Communist infiltration and terror tactics — and red with American blood. Endpaper map. **Retail price $5.95.**

27. OMNIBUS VOLUME 2: THE GREATEST PLOT IN HISTORY by Ralph de Toledano. **Unabridged.** WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT INFLATION (Revised Edition) by Henry Hazlitt. **Unabridged.** THE GREAT INTERLUDE by Francis Russell. **Excerpts.** POLITICAL CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION by Lord Acton. **Unabridged.** 4 selections in one. **Retail value $14.95.**

33. OMNIBUS VOLUME 3. THE MOULDING OF COMMUNISTS by Frank S. Meyer. **Unabridged.** THE GRIM TRUTH ABOUT FLUORIDATION by Robert M. Buck. **Unabridged.** PATH OF DALLIANCE by Auberon Waugh. **Unabridged.** 3 selections in one. **Retail value $11.90.**

41. OMNIBUS VOLUME 4. WHERE'S THE REST OF ME? — The Ronald Reagan Story by Ronald Reagan with R. G. Hubler. 17 photographs. **Unabridged.** THE EQUIVOCAL MEN by Holmes M. Alexander. **Unabridged.** READING WITHOUT DICK AND JANE by Arthur S. Trace, Jr. **Unabridged.** WELFARE, FREEDOM AND INFLATION by Wilhelm Roepke. **Unabridged.** 4 selections in one. **Retail value $17.40.**

42. WITNESS. Whittaker Chamber's autobiography is one of the great reading experiences of a lifetime. Chambers provides us with history's most detailed behind-the-scenes picture of everyday life in the American Communist Party and underground — and what it means to leave the party. He tells of treason reaching up to the highest councils in our nation . . . and reports in fascinating detail on the Hiss trials and the real story of the pumpkin papers. **Retail price $6.95.**

45. WHAT HAPPENED TO GOLDWATER? Few men are as qualified to answer as author Stephen C. Shadegg, who managed Goldwater's two Senate campaigns and has for years been a close personal friend. Here are the facts on the secret meetings, the triumphs, the heartbreaking blunders. The New Hampshire primary. Rus Walton's startling survey of American voters. Shadegg's surprising post-election questionnaire. **Retail price $5.95.**

47. THE ROOSEVELT MYTH. The indispensable source book on the New Deal. John T. Flynn's classic reveals FDR's initial strategy for a complete U.S. economic crash and sweeping national panic, after which he proposed to build a "new America". Here is the definitive history of the New Deal along with those who made it . . . the political bosses, Red union organizers, crackpot advisers . . . and Eleanor. **Retail price $5.95.**

Choose any book free with money-saving trial membership in the Conservative Book Club, and your agreement to buy just 3 books in the next 15 months — each at 20% to 75% discount!

RIGHT NOW, as a trial membership gift from the Conservative Book Club, you may choose, *free,* any of the current volumes described here — values that range to $18.40. Your sole obligation is to accept just 3 books from about 30 to be offered in the next 15 months — all of them *made available to you at deep discounts that vary from 20% up to 75%.*

As a member, you'll enjoy other benefits and privileges, too. Among them . . .

- **Club Selections bring you conservative books for every taste: popular and serious, new and old. The accent is on non-fiction, but we feature good conservative novels as well.**
- **Free subscription to our monthly Club Bulletin, which describes candidly and in detail every book the Club offers and brings you publishing news of special interest to conservatives. The Bulletin keeps you informed on what's new in conservative books — including those you may not have time to read.**
- **The Club furnishes gift cards (free) and mailing service (at cost) if ever you ask us to send Club books to friends.**
- **As a special Club "extra", every three or four months members are offered a Club OMNIBUS VOLUME — up to four complete books in one. If you bought these books separately they would cost up to $18.40, yet members may buy them for $3.90 to $4.59!**

HOW THE CLUB WORKS

Each month of your Trial Membership you receive the Club Bulletin describing the next Selection and Alternates — all offered at discount, of course. If you decide to accept the Selection, you need do nothing; it will arrive about one month later. If you decide to reject the Selection, you can do so in a few seconds on the handy form always provided.

Under Plan A you receive the gift book that you circle in Membership Form and agree to buy 3 other books in the next 15 months. Under Plan B no gift book is sent and you are not obligated to buy any books at all.

Come join us! You're sure to be reading some of the 30 books CBC will be offering over the next 15 months. Why not get them at big discounts and enjoy the Club Bulletin and all other benefits? Just fill out the Membership Form and mail it today to Conservative Book Club, 81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801.

Conservative Book Club
81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801

Please enroll me as a Trial Member of the CONSERVATIVE BOOK CLUB. I understand that membership entitles me to buy Club Selections at discounts of 20% to 75% plus shipping. Each month you will send me free the Club Bulletin describing Selections and other recommended books, any of which I may reject on the handy form provided. If I accept a Selection I need do nothing; it will come automatically. Plan I prefer is checked below:

HE-24

☐ **PLAN A.** *Send, free, the book whose number I have circled below:*

15 21 23 25 27 31 33 36 41 42 43 45 47 51 55 57

My sole obligation is to buy 3 books over the next 15 months, after which I can resign at any time.

☐ **PLAN B.** *I wish to join CBC on open membership, under which I enjoy all privileges of membership without receiving a free book, and without the obligation to buy any CBC books at all. My sole obligation is to refuse books I do not want on form provided. I can resign any time.*

Name .....

Address .....

City/Zone ..... State .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED